

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 49-57 (3-3). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-63 (4-4). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 42-50 (4-4). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-60 (11-4). CLEVELAND: Moderate. 60-72. Occasional rain. Temp. 46-57 (9-9). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 54-61 (11-8). Yesterday's temp. 54-60 (11-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Warsaw Bloc Asks Foreign, National Troop Reductions

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries today called for a reduction of troops in Europe, including both foreign troops and the national armies of European countries. The statement appeared to be the first official suggestion by the pact that national as well as foreign troops should be included in mutual East-West troop reductions.

Last May Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev called on Western powers to test Soviet intentions on ways of reducing troop levels and armaments in Central Europe, but diplomats were left wondering whether he envisaged reduction of national forces as well as those from elsewhere.

The West considers that a reduction only in foreign troops would weaken Western defenses more than Eastern ones, since American troops would have to travel much greater distances to reach Central Europe in an emergency than would the Russians.

Rome Orders Neon Cutback

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP).—The municipal authorities set out to dim Rome's lights today in an effort to give the city more of its old look.

The authorities ordered shops, hotels and restaurants to get rid of or drastically tone down neon lights, protruding signs and showy display windows. The first orders covered 17th-century streets near the Spanish Steps and the Via del Corso, stretching a mile from Piazza del Popolo to Piazza Venezia.

Some 500 streets were included in a list of centers of historical and artistic interest in downtown Rome.

Italy to Hold Referendum On Divorce

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Constitutional Court, Italy's highest tribunal, ruled today that a referendum on repeal of the 13-month-old Divorce Act is legal.

The decision means that President Giovanni Leone must choose a Sunday between April 15 and June 15 as the date for a popular vote on the highly emotional divorce issue.

The divorce referendum will be the first exercise in direct democracy since the Italians, by a slim majority, voted out the Savoy monarchy in the plebiscite of June 2, 1946.

Petitions for a referendum on divorce carried the signatures of nearly 1.4 million enfranchised citizens. The constitution of 1946 required only 500,000 petitioners for a referendum.

The anti-divorce drive was promoted by groups of conservative Catholics with the backing of many bishops and priests and the active support of the neo-fascist party.

'War of Religion'

Moderate Catholics and political parties that favor the divorce legislation are at present discussing how to avoid the referendum, which they fear may unleash a "war of religion" and increase tensions in Italy.

One way of staving off the referendum would consist in having the Divorce Act amended by parliament so as to appease the advocates of repeal and to give them to withdraw their petitions. Proposals for amendments that would improve protection of innocent parties in divorce cases have already been introduced in the Senate. The promoters of the referendum said today, however, that they will insist it be held, regardless of any parliamentary action.

Another method of getting around the referendum, at least this year, would require President Leone to disband parliament and call anticipated elections in the spring. In this case, the referendum would have to be postponed by at least a year.

Political Meaning

The referendum problem is weighing heavily in the present government crisis. Premier Emilio Colombo, the head of the outgoing administration, is attempting to succeed himself by forming another center-left cabinet.

While the premier's own Christian Democratic party is on record as favoring the divorce referendum, although some of its factions are unenthusiastic about it, other center-left groups demand that the referendum be set aside before they consider renewed cooperation in another Colombo government.

If Mr. Colombo were to fail in his effort to set up a new administration, President Leone would almost certainly ask some other Christian Democrat—possibly former Premier Mariano Rumor—to form a caretaker cabinet and disband parliament. Since the embattled act became operative in December, 1970, Italian courts have granted an estimated 10,000 divorce decrees.

Kissinger Offered Pullout by Aug. 1; Hanoi, Viet Cong Rebuff Nixon Plan

Proposal Is Termed 'Maneuver to Deceive'

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Vietnamese Communists made it plain today that President Nixon's peace plan was unacceptable. The North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks here accused the President of having uttered "brazen" threats of war in his television speech yesterday, which it called a "perfidious maneuver to deceive the American electorate in an election year."

The Viet Cong delegation, meanwhile, called the Nixon proposals for a cease-fire and new elections in South Vietnam a scheme for maintaining U.S. puppet governments in Indochina.

The statements were tantamount to a rejection, although the Viet Cong delegation said it was reserving its formal reply for tomorrow's session of the peace conference, when the Nixon plan is to be submitted officially.

The plan will be the first new proposal for a general settlement to be put before the conference by the United States since Oct. 8, 1969, when a five-point plan outlined by Mr. Nixon in a television speech the day before was introduced.

That plan called for a cease-fire, a new Indochina peace conference, a timetable for troop withdrawals, a political solution "that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people" and the immediate release of war prisoners.

The Nixon plan presented last night differs from the 1969 plan primarily in proposing a six-month timetable for withdrawal and prisoner release, in specifying that this period would end with an election and in pledging the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu a month before the voting. Another new element was Mr. Nixon's offer of a simplified alternative: a withdrawal and cease-fire that would leave the political problems to be worked out by the Vietnamese themselves.

The North Vietnamese have offered arrangements to guarantee the security of departing U.S. troops, but have refused a cease-fire applying to South Vietnamese troops while the Thieu government remains in office.

Observers here were totally surprised by the news of Henry A. Kissinger's 13 secret meetings in Paris.

The one occasion when there was active speculation about such a meeting came last July 12, when Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security, paused here on his way home from his then still-secret visit to Peking. But he appeared to snub an open invitation by the North Vietnamese, and the U.S. delegation denied knowledge of any such encounter.

In fact, Mr. Nixon revealed, Mr. Kissinger did meet with Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief delegate, and presumably also with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Communist Politburo.

French Foreign Ministry officials today declined to comment on the encounter. In Niamey, Niger, where President Georges Pompidou was on a state visit, it was reported that the meetings had been suggested during a talk between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Mr. Kissinger at the United Nations in the fall of 1969.

The sources said the French did not participate in the meetings, and would not reveal the site or the mechanism.

It was noted here that Mr. Kissinger's meetings with the North Vietnamese began before the departure of Ambassador Henry Tran Van Xuong.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Compliments of the IRA'

Belfast Telephone Center Blasted Before Its Opening

BELFAST, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A bomb destroyed a new multi-million-dollar telephone exchange center in Belfast tonight, an army spokesman said.

The bomb, containing 100 pounds of gelignite, demolished the new exchange center building, which was to open shortly, the spokesman said.

A post office spokesman said the bomb was delivered to the exchange in a package addressed to the manager. A note inside said, "Bomb-compliments of the IRA" (Irish Republican Army).

The building was evacuated and one of several soldiers posted to guard entrances was slightly injured by flying glass when the bomb went off, an army spokesman said.

British troops stationed only 50 yards away from the scene of the explosion, at the junction of Grosvenor Road and the Protestant Sandy Row, immediately sealed off the area.

Meanwhile, bomb explosions in Castlereagh and Newry today killed one civilian and seriously injured a second.

The Castlereagh blast took place at a police station and a

Mintoff to Meet Briton in Rome

VALENTIA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Government sources confirmed today that Prime Minister Dom Mintoff will go to Rome tomorrow evening or Friday morning for talks with British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington.

British-Maltese talks on the British presence in Malta were adjourned last Friday in Rome.

Meanwhile, talks between a British Defense Ministry delegation and Maltese government officials on technicalities connected with the proposed defense agreement continued here.



Henry Kissinger at White House briefing yesterday. Behind him is presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler.

Thieu's Ouster Called Reds' Main Condition

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Nixon's closest foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, reported today that last August the United States offered North Vietnam the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by Aug. 1, 1972, plus a general cease-fire in exchange for the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

In response, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese asked the United States, among other things, to oust or "change" the government of South Vietnam as a prerequisite to ending the war.

Mr. Kissinger, who President Nixon disclosed last night had made 13 trips to Paris for secret meetings with Vietnamese Communist officials, today amplified Mr. Nixon's latest eight-point peace

● Text of Nixon's message on Vietnam—Page 2.

proposal. He spoke at a lengthy White House news conference as part of Mr. Nixon's plan to publicize the secret negotiations, which are deadlocked, like the publicly conducted Paris talks.

Mr. Kissinger said the offer of a troop withdrawal by Aug. 1 was made at a secret meeting with North Vietnamese officials in Paris last Aug. 16. This was the first time the White House had disclosed it had offered a fixed date for withdrawal.

He said the main obstacle in negotiating with Hanoi and the Viet Cong remains their insistence that the United States replace the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Kissinger said the United States was not prepared to do that, and asserted that the Communists "want us to achieve for them what they have not been able to accomplish themselves"—the overthrow of South Vietnam's government. He also said that the Communists had demanded that the United States withdraw all military and economic aid to South Vietnam, including the army's weapons.

President Nixon disclosed last night in his televised speech that President Thieu and Vice-President Tran Van Huong had agreed to resign a month before internationally supervised new elections were held. They would be open to the Viet Cong.

Nine-Month Limit

The President said that following the U.S. offer of "the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces within nine months after an agreement on an overall settlement." North Vietnam rejected the plan on Sept. 13 and "continued to insist that we overthrow the South Vietnamese government."

Mr. Kissinger said today that North Vietnam's position was that Washington should set a date for withdrawal regardless of whether there was a prisoner exchange and that this would be a one-sided, U.S. pullout.

He characterized Hanoi's demand for the pullout of both U.S. troops and all aid to Saigon as a "prescription for unilateral withdrawal. North Vietnam, he said, was seeking between \$800 million and \$1 billion in aid.

Mr. Kissinger said the Nixon administration was not bound to any political structure for a future South Vietnamese government.

"Our principle has been that we want a political evolution that gives the people of South Vietnam a genuine opportunity to express their preference," he said. "We have searched for souls and tried to come up with a proposal that seems free to us."

Importance Emphasized

He said that Mr. Nixon's proposal of elections in South Vietnam after the resignation of President Thieu was "not just a trivial proposal" but of pivotal importance in that country's political future.

Hanoi, he said, wanted the United States to replace South Vietnam's present government and agree to a replacement structure that would virtually insure a Communist takeover.

"They have further asked us—and we don't want to be forced to prove it—to directly overthrow the South Vietnamese government," he said.

Of North Vietnam's nine-point counterproposal to President Nixon's plan, Mr. Kissinger said seven had been reduced to manageable proportions, but two key issues—withdrawal and South Vietnam's political future—remained.

Of Hanoi's demand that the United States withdraw all military and economic aid from South Vietnam—including arms (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The U.S. Proposal's 8 Points

This is the full text of the U.S. proposal for a negotiated settlement to be presented at the Paris peace talks today:

1. There will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government of South Vietnam within six months of an agreement.

2. The release of all military men and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina will be carried out in parallel with the troop withdrawals mentioned in Point 1. Both sides will present a complete list of military men and innocent civilians held throughout Indochina on the day the agreement is signed. The release will begin on the same day as the troop withdrawals and will be completed when they are completed.

3. The following principles will govern the political future of South Vietnam: The political future of South Vietnam will be left for the South Vietnamese people to decide for themselves, free from outside interference.

There will be a free and democratic presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement. This election will be organized and run by an independent body representing all political forces in South Vietnam which will assume its responsibilities on the date of the agreement. This body will, among other responsibilities, determine the qualification of candidates. All political forces in South Vietnam can participate in the election and present candidates. There will be international supervision of this election.

4. Both sides will respect the 1964 Geneva agreements on Indochina and those of 1962 on Laos. There will be no foreign intervention in the Indochinese countries

and the Indochinese peoples will be left to settle their own affairs by themselves.

5. The problems existing among the Indochinese countries will be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs. Among the problems that will be settled is the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

6. There will be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement is signed. As part of the cease-fire, there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

7. There will be international supervision of the military aspects of this agreement including the cease-fire and its provisions, the release of prisoners of war and innocent civilians, the withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina, and the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

8. There will be an international guarantee for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, the status of all the countries in Indochina, and lasting peace in this region.

Both sides express their willingness to participate in an international conference for this and other appropriate purposes.

Thieu, Speaking After Nixon, Endorses Plan for Elections

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu, speaking on national radio half an hour after President Nixon disclosed the contents of secret discussions between the United States and Communist representatives at the Paris peace talks, implied that the South Vietnamese had had no such discussions themselves, but he endorsed the latest American proposals.

Mr. Thieu spoke in Vietnamese, and no official translation of his remarks was immediately available here. Most of Mr. Thieu's speech concerned his proposal to resign one month before a new internationally supervised general election that would include the Communist political forces in Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu made an election proposal on July 11, 1969, but did not specify then who would control the electoral machinery, or even that the elections would concern the presidency.

But in his speech and in a communiqué released by the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Thieu said that a presidential election to be organized and run by an independent body comprising all the political forces of South Vietnam, including the Communists, would take place in the six-month period between an agreement and the withdrawal of all American and allied forces that President Nixon proposed.

"One month before the presidential election takes place," the communiqué said, "the incumbent president and vice-president of South Vietnam will resign" and the executive responsibilities



ON THE RECORD—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, with Vice-President Tran Van Huong (left), leaving a Saigon TV station after taping a speech in which he offered new national elections and his resignation.

Mr. K's Clandestine Travels: A Plane Here, an Airport There

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Henry Kissinger disclosed yesterday that he made his clandestine trips to Paris for private Vietnam peace talks by transferring from one plane to another several times and by landing at a little-used airport near the French capital.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, said he did not want to go into extensive details on his trips to Paris over a 30-

month period because "we may want to do it again."

But he did say he generally flew to American military bases, apparently in Europe, transferred once or twice and then, through the cooperation of French President Georges Pompidou, would end up "at some little-used airfield near Paris."

He told newsmen he generally stayed "in the outskirts with people we used as contacts." He did

not identify them. The meeting places, which he did not divulge, were "furnished by the other side," he said.

Ten of his trips were secret, he said, and the others were publicly known although the fact he was meeting with the North Vietnamese was not.

"It was usually a rather hectic thing to accomplish this in two days," Mr. Kissinger said.

While he would not be specific,

indications were that several of the Kissinger trips were made in government jets that are not part of the blue-and-white presidential fleet.

Mr. Kissinger described the North Vietnamese with whom he negotiated in Paris as "tough."

Asked by reporters his reaction to the North Vietnamese he met, the President's national security adviser said, "I like them personally. I respect them."

Thieu's Ouster Asked in Reply

Kissinger Says U.S. Offered To Leave Vietnam by August

(Continued from Page 1)

and equipment supplied to the South Vietnamese Army (the key to "Vietnamization")—Mr. Kissinger said:

"They are in effect asking us to ally ourselves with their overthrow of the people who have been counting on us. They want us to achieve for them what they have not been able to accomplish themselves."

"We are still ready to resume talks in either public or private channels," he added.

Domestic division in the United States, he said, had played a big part in convincing President Nixon that he should reveal the 30 months of secret negotiations that Mr. Kissinger conducted with the Communists in Paris.

The Nixon administration, he said, had patiently absorbed attacks by Senate critics of the war and others in hopes that these private efforts would succeed.

But "we have always thought," he added, "that if our secret negotiations had not made significant progress by the time Com-

gress returned, we would bring it out in public.

"We felt it was not fair to protect a channel that was not active. We had endured months of criticism while we thought there was a chance of making progress."

Details on Meetings

In describing in detail his recent meetings with Communist delegates, Mr. Kissinger said that at the Aug. 16 session, in addition to offering total troop withdrawal by Aug. 1, 1972, "for the first time we included a declaration of the American willingness to limit our aid to South Vietnam if North Vietnam would limit its aid from the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries."

"On Sept. 13," he continued, "North Vietnam turned down the offer because the withdrawal date was too long and it did not include a U.S. pledge of political neutrality that would remove support from the Thieu government."

The United States, Mr. Kissinger went on, then returned with an offer to shorten the deadline to six months, as President Nixon reported last night, and gave a precise political formula about how free elections in South Vietnam could be organized.

The United States has had no reply to the eight-point plan proposed last Oct. 11 and disclosed last night by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger said. But he added that disclosure of the plan had heightened the significance because it put on public record the commitment of the United States and South Vietnam to troop withdrawal, a cease-fire and a political solution.

He said that the question of a cease-fire as part of an overall settlement was "not a contentious issue."

Warsaw Pact Backs Hanoi

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters).

The seven Warsaw Pact nations, at their summit meeting here which ended today, adopted a declaration on Indochina condemning U.S. bombing in Vietnam and pledging the pact's continued support for North Vietnam and "patriotic forces" in South Vietnam.

A final communiqué failed to mention Indochina, which was covered in a separate declaration. It was believed this topic might have been dealt with outside the plenary session to avoid trouble from Romania, which takes an independent line on the Far East.

Red Bloc Asks Cut in Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

selves in favor of the speedy convening of an all-European security conference on questions of security and cooperation, with the participation of all European states on an equal basis and also of the U.S.A. and Canada."

European System

Such a conference, which the summit participants thought could be convened in 1972, would lay the foundations for building a system of European security, the declaration added.

It urged the creation of a permanent body of all interested states taking part in the conference, which would continue working after the conference was over.

As the main principles underlying such conference the declarations listed:

Recognition of the inviolability of borders, no use or threats of force, peaceful coexistence, all European states must help in disarmament—especially nuclear disarmament—support for the United Nations and removal of all artificial barriers and discrimination.

Fuel Tank Leak May Again Delay Apollo-16 Flight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP).

A leaking fuel tank found yesterday in the Apollo-16 command module could force a second delay from April to May in the sixth U.S. attempt to land men on the moon.

It is not definitive that Apollo-16 will be delayed again, but the discovery during a routine test that a tank had sprung a leak meant that the 36-story-tall moon rocket and spacecraft would have to be moved back from the launching pad to the assembly building for the tank to be replaced.

"We should know in a couple of days how long it will take to do all this," said the Apollo program director, Rocco A. Petrone.

The leak developed in one of two tanks that feed fuel to the jet thrusters the astronauts use to control the stability of the craft.

Apollo-16 was delayed once before, from March 17 to April 16, when a docking ring in the command craft failed during a test.



Nixon's Report to the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI). —The full text of President Nixon's foreign policy statement last night:

I have asked for this television time tonight to make public a plan for peace which can bring to an end the war in Vietnam.

The offer that I shall now present, on behalf of the government of the United States and the government of South Vietnam, with the full knowledge and approval of President Thieu, is both generous and far reaching.

It is a plan to end the war now; it includes an offer to withdraw all American forces within six months of an agreement; its acceptance would mean the speedy return of all the prisoners of war to their homes.

Three years ago when I took office, there were 550,000 American fighting men in Vietnam; the number killed in action was running as high as 800 a week; there were no plans to bring any Americans home; the only thing that had been settled in Paris was the shape of the conference table.

I immediately moved to fulfill a pledge I had made to the American people: to bring about a peace that could last, not only for the United States, but for the long-suffering people of South Vietnam.

There were two honorable paths open to us. The path of negotiations was, and is the path we prefer. But it takes two to negotiate; there had to be another way in case the other side refused to negotiate.

Vietnamization

That path was called Vietnamization. This meant training and equipping the South Vietnamese to defend themselves, and steadily withdrawing Americans as they developed the capacity to do so.

The path of Vietnamization has been successful. Two weeks ago, I announced that by May 1 American forces in Vietnam would be down to 80,000. That means almost one-half million Americans will have been withdrawn from Vietnam over the past three years. In terms of American lives, the losses of 300 a week have been reduced by over 95 percent—now less than 10 a week.

But the path of Vietnamization has been the long voyage home, straining the patience and testing the perseverance of the American people. What of the short-cut—the path of negotiation?

Progress there has been disappointing. The American people deserve an accounting of why it has been disappointing. Tonight I intend to give you that accounting, and in so doing, to try to break the deadlock in the negotiations.

We have made a series of public proposals designed to bring an end to the conflict. But early in this administration, after 10 months of no progress in the public Paris talks, I became convinced that it was necessary to explore the possibility of negotiating in private channels, to see whether it would be possible to end the public deadlock.

Secret Missions

After consultation with Secretary of State Rogers, our ambassador in Saigon and our chief negotiator in Paris, and with the full knowledge and approval of President Thieu, I sent Dr. Kissinger to Paris as my personal representative on Aug. 4, 1969, to begin these secret peace negotiations.

Since that time, Dr. Kissinger has traveled to Paris 13 times on these secret missions. He has met seven times with Le Duc Tho, one of Hanoi's top political leaders, and Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks. He has met with Minister Xuan Thuy alone five times. I would like to take this opportunity to thank President Pompidou for his personal assistance in helping to make arrangements for these talks.

This is why I initiated these private negotiations: Privately, both sides can be more flexible in offering new approaches. Also private discussions allow both sides to talk frankly and to take positions free from the pressures of public debate.

In seeking peace in Vietnam, with so many lives at stake, I felt we could not afford to let any opportunity go by—private or public—to negotiate a settlement. As I have stated on a number of

occasions, I was prepared and remain prepared to explore any avenue, public or private, to speed negotiations to end the war.

For 30 months, whenever Secretary Rogers, Dr. Kissinger or I were asked about secret negotiations, we would only say we were pursuing every possible channel in our search for peace. There was never a leak, because we were determined not to jeopardize the secret negotiations. Until recently, this course showed signs of yielding some progress.

Now, however, it is my judgment that the purposes of peace will best be served by bringing out publicly the proposals we have been making in private.

Nothing is served by silence when the other side exploits our good faith to divide America and to avoid the conference table. Nothing is served by silence when the other side accuses our government of failing to do what it has already done. Nothing is served by silence when it enables the other side to imply possible solutions publicly that it has already rejected privately.

The time has come to lay the record of our secret negotiations on the table. Just as secret negotiations can sometimes break a public deadlock, public disclosure may help to break a secret deadlock.

Some Americans, who believed what the North Vietnamese led them to believe, have charged that the United States has not pursued negotiations intensively. As the record will show, just the opposite is true.

Questions

Questions have been raised as to why we have not proposed a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in exchange for a cease-fire and the return of our prisoners of war; why we have not discussed the seven-point proposal made by the Viet Cong last July in Paris; why we have not submitted a new plan of our own to move the negotiations off dead center.

As the private record will show, we have taken all these steps and more—and have been flatly rejected or ignored by the other side. On May 31, 1971, eight months ago, at one of the secret meetings in Paris, we offered specifically to agree to a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in exchange for the release of all prisoners of war and a cease-fire.

At the next private meeting, on June 26, the North Vietnamese rejected our offer. They privately proposed instead their own nine-point plan which included that we overthrow the government of South Vietnam.

Five days later, on July 1, the enemy publicly presented a different package of proposals—the seven-point Viet Cong plan. That posed a dilemma: Which package should we respond to, the public plan or the secret plan?

On July 12, at another private meeting in Paris, Dr. Kissinger put that question to the North Vietnamese directly. They said we should deal with their nine-point secret plan, because it covered all of Indochina, including Laos and Cambodia, while the Viet Cong seven-point proposal was limited to Vietnam.

And Beyond

That's what we did. We even went beyond that, dealing with some of the points in the public plan that were not covered in the secret plan.

On Aug. 16, at another private meeting, we went further and offered the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces within nine months after an agreement on an overall settlement. On Sept. 13, the North Vietnamese rejected this proposal. They continued to insist that we overthrow the South Vietnamese government.

What has been the result of these private efforts? For months, the North Vietnamese have been berating us at the public sessions for not responding to their side's publicly presented seven-point plan.

The truth is that we did respond to the enemy's plan, in the manner they wanted us to respond—secretly. In full possession of our complete response, the North Vietnamese publicly denounced us for not having responded at all. They induced many Americans in the press and

the Congress into echoing their propaganda—Americans who could not know they were being falsely used by the enemy to stir up divisiveness in this country.

New Effort

I decided in October that we should make another attempt to break the deadlock. I consulted with President Thieu, who concurred fully in a new plan. On Oct. 11, I sent a private communication to the North Vietnamese that contained new elements that could move negotiations forward, and urged a meeting on Nov. 17. Just three days before the scheduled meeting they said Le Duc Tho was ill. We offered to meet as soon as Le Duc Tho recovered, with him, or immediately with any other authorized leader who could come from Hanoi.

Two months have passed since they called off that meeting. The only reply to our plan has been an increase in troop infiltration from North Vietnam and Communist military offensives in Laos and Cambodia. Our proposal for peace was answered by a step in the war.

That is where matters stand today. We are being asked publicly to respond to proposals that we answered, and in some respects accepted, months ago in private. We are being asked publicly to set a terminal date for our withdrawals when we have already offered one in private.

And the most comprehensive peace plan of this conflict lies ignored in a secret channel, while the enemy tries again for military victory.

That is why I have instructed Ambassador Porter to present our plan publicly at this Thursday's session of the Paris peace talks, along with alternatives to make it even more flexible.

We are publishing the full details of our plan tonight. It will prove beyond doubt which side has made every effort to make these negotiations succeed. It will show unmistakably that Hanoi—not Washington or Saigon—has made the war go on.

Here is the essence of our peace plan: public disclosure may gain it with the attention it deserves in Hanoi. Within six months of an agreement:

- We shall withdraw all U.S. and allied forces from South Vietnam.
- We shall exchange all prisoners.
- There shall be a cease-fire throughout Indochina.
- There shall be a new presidential election in South Vietnam.

President Thieu will announce the elements of this election. This includes international supervision; and an independent body to organize and run the election, representing all political forces in South Vietnam, including the National Liberation Front.

Furthermore, President Thieu has informed me that within the framework of the agreement outlined above, he makes the following offer: He and Vice-President Huong would be ready to resign one month before the new election. The chairman of the Senate, as caretaker head of the government, would assume administrative responsibilities, but the election would be the sole responsibility of the independent election body.

There are several other proposals in our new peace plan. For example, as we offered privately on July 26 of last year, we remain prepared to undertake a major reconstruction program through Indochina, including North Vietnam, to help all those peoples to recover from the ravages of a generation of war.

We will pursue any approach that will speed negotiations. We are ready to negotiate the plan I have outlined tonight and conclude a comprehensive agreement on all military and political issues. Because some parts of this agreement could prove more difficult to negotiate than others, we would be willing to implement certain military aspects while negotiations continue on the implementation of other issues, just as we suggested in our private proposal in October.

Or, as we proposed privately last May, we remain willing to settle only the military issues and leave the political issues to the Vietnamese alone. Under this approach, we would withdraw all U.S. and allied forces within six months in exchange for an Indochina cease-fire and the release of all prisoners. The choice is up to the enemy.

United Press International. **MIKED EMOTIONS**—Mrs. Robert Jeffrey and her son, Bill, 7, watching President Nixon on television Tuesday night in her Dallas home. Her husband, Maj. Jeffrey, has been a prisoner of war for seven years. She commented: "I don't know whether to feel disappointed or elated" at the President's remarks regarding POWs.

This is a settlement offer which is fair to North Vietnam and fair to South Vietnam. It deserves the light of public scrutiny by those nations and by other nations as well. And it deserves the united support of the American people.

We made the substance of this generous offer privately over three months ago. It has not been rejected, but it has been ignored. I reiterate that peace offer tonight. It can no longer be ignored.

The only thing this plan does not do is to join our enemy to overthrow our ally, which the United States of America shall never do. If the enemy wants peace, it will have to recognize the important difference between settlement and surrender.

This has been a long and agonizing struggle. But it is difficult to see how anyone, regardless of his past position on the war, could now say that we have not gone the extra mile in offering a settlement that is fair to everybody concerned.

By the steadiness of our withdrawal of troops, America has proven its resolution to end its involvement in the war; by our readiness to act in the spirit of conciliation, America has proven its desire to be involved in the building of a permanent peace throughout Indochina.

We are ready to negotiate peace immediately. If the enemy rejects our offer to negotiate, we shall continue our program of ending American involvement in the war by withdrawing our remaining forces as the South Vietnamese develop the capability of defending themselves.

If the enemy's answer to our peace offer is to step up their attacks, I shall fully meet my responsibility as commander-in-chief of our armed forces to protect our remaining troops. We do not prefer this course of action.

We want to end the war not only for America but for all the people of Indochina. The plan I have proposed tonight can accomplish that goal.

Proof

Some of our citizens have become accustomed to thinking that whatever our government says must be false, and whatever our enemies say must be true. The record I have revealed tonight proves the contrary. We can now demonstrate publicly what we have long been demonstrating privately—that America has taken the initiative not only to end our participation in this war, but to end the war itself.

This has been the longest and most difficult war in our history. Honest and patriotic Americans have disagreed as to whether we should have been involved at all nine years ago; and there has been disagreement on the conduct of the war. The proposal I have made tonight is one on which we can all agree.

Let us unite now in our search for peace—a peace that is fair to both sides—a peace that can last.

North Vietnam's Reply

PARIS, Jan. 26.—This is the text of a statement issued in English by the North Vietnam delegation to the Paris talks rejecting President Nixon's proposals on the Indochina war:

At the sessions of the Paris conference on Vietnam as well as at private meetings, the delegation of the D.R.V.N. (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) government has always made it clear to the U.S. delegates that the government of the D.R.V.N. was sincerely desirous to reach through negotiations a political settlement of the Vietnam problem on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

At the sessions of the Paris conference and at the private meetings, we put forward many logical and reasonable proposals to put an end to the war in Vietnam, to guarantee the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, to ensure the respect of the independence, the unity, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Vietnam, and to contribute to the restoration of peace throughout Indochina.

At the public sessions and the private meetings, through the intermediary of the chiefs of the U.S. delegation and through the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP). —The secret talks disclosed by President Nixon in his speech last night show that the critical barrier to a settlement of the Vietnam war is the same in private as it is in public: Who eventually will control South Vietnam?

It was this political issue that caused the deadlock in the secret negotiations, a White House spokesman stated last night. The military questions at stake, including a date for U.S. troop withdrawals and release of U.S. prisoners, were negotiable on both sides, the spokesman indicated.

Just before the President's disclosures, a Viet Cong spokesman in Paris confirmed once again the fundamental conflict. The Viet Cong official reiterated, "The two basic conditions we demand are: fixing a date for total U.S. military pullout and the withdrawal of all support for the puppet Thieu regime."

President Nixon reiterated his administration's stand, that this is a demand "that we overthrow the government of South Vietnam." That, he said, "the United States of America shall never do. If the enemy wants peace, it will have to recognize the important difference between settlement and surrender."

Thieu Would Resign

One main feature that President Nixon added to previous U.S. terms for a political settlement was that President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice-President Tran Van Huong would be prepared "to resign one month before the new election," to be carried out under international supervision.

North Vietnam and the Viet Cong reportedly have rejected various U.S. and South Vietnamese formulas for elections, which they charge would allow the existing South Vietnamese government to influence its outcome, despite all safeguards offered to assure an independent election.

On the more dramatic public issue of exchanging a total U.S. troop withdrawal for the release of U.S. prisoners, President Nixon said he had proposed what his critics have demanded. But his critics immediately challenged that as inadequate.

As the President posed the issue, he said, "Questions have been raised as to why we have not proposed a deadline for the withdrawal of all American forces in exchange for a cease-fire and the return of our prisoners of war."

Mr. Nixon said that this had in fact been offered and had been "flatly rejected or ignored by the other side."

The President, however, was trying to make the case for the withdrawal issue, namely, "a general cease-fire throughout Indochina"—North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The cease-fire proposal long has been in the Nixon administration's offers, but it is an important departure from the position of most of the administration's critics.

A cease-fire, in the form in which the Nixon administration has proposed it, has been publicly sponsored by North Vietnam as a condition for the fixing of a withdrawal date. North Vietnamese chief official in Paris, Le Duc Tho, with whom President Nixon negotiated secretly, has been quoted as saying "there could be no accord" if there were such a link.

The Communist side's seven-point peace plan of July 1, 1971, included a cease-fire provision, but only after the parties agreed to an exchange of prisoners and agreement on the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the totality of United States forces and others "in the United States camp."

A White House official said last night that on May 31, 1971, "We began by proposing a fixed date for withdrawal, a cease-fire and an exchange of prisoners." He said this had been reflected on the grounds that there was objection to a cease-fire as such, but on

(1) It refused to stop the Vietnamization of the war, to pull out from South Vietnam the totality of U.S. troops, military advisers, military personnel, armaments and war materials as well as those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, to dismantle U.S. military bases in South Vietnam, and to cease all air and naval activities as well as other acts of war against the Vietnamese people in both zones of Vietnam.

(2) It persisted in maintaining the group of Nguyen Van Thieu and refused to give up its commitment to the latter. On the contrary, it sought by every means to impose on the South Vietnamese people the U.S.-created Saigon puppet regime, its so-called "constitution" and its "laws."

While refusing to engage in serious negotiations, the Nixon administration has done its best to carry out and to step up the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war in South Vietnam, expanded the war to the whole of Indochina, and indulged in con-

tinuous acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

Mr. Nixon nurtures the illusion of using military force to subdue the Vietnamese people. In his Jan. 26, 1972, speech he once again uttered his threats of war against the Vietnamese people. This is a brazen challenge to the Vietnamese people, the American people and peace-loving people throughout the world.

We have often pointed out that Mr. Nixon talked one way and acted another. He spoke of sham peace but made real war. In deciding to infinitely make public the content of the private meetings that his delegates had proposed and promised to keep secret, Mr. Nixon gave further proof that his administration was very easy to break its engagements. Moreover, his Jan. 26, 1972, speech testified to the perfidious manner in which the American electorate in this election year.

Mr. Nixon must bear entire responsibility for all the consequences arising from his obstinate continuation of the war of aggression in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, from his persistence of the "Vietnamization" of the war, and from his refusal to respond to the correct proposals of the Vietnamese people.

Landslide Dams Colombia River; 60 Feared Dead

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Rescue squads rushed to a mountain area in northwestern Colombia today where 50 to 60 people are feared dead after a landslide started by torrential rains buried 14 houses in the tiny village of San Jose.

Some 300 people were evacuated from other villages last night after the landslide blocked the waters of the River Chitaga in Santander Province, 280 miles northwest of here.

Authorities feared the swollen Chitaga, which is forming a large lake behind an estimated 53 million cubic feet of rock and mud blocking its path, might burst through and cause another disaster in the valley.

The rescue squads worked feverishly to divert the water to other areas as continual rainfall poured an additional 40 million cubic feet of water into the lake daily, a government communiqué said.

Twenty-five bodies have been recovered so far. Further recovery has been seriously hampered by the mass of mud and rocks covering the disaster area, the communiqué added.

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP.	WIND	SKY
ALBUQUERQUE	50	W 10	Very cloudy
ANCHORAGE	20	W 10	Very cloudy
ANKARA	10	W 10	Snow
ATHENS	50	W 10	Very cloudy
BAGDAD	10	W 10	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	W 10	Very cloudy
BELLEVILLE	10	W 10	Snow
BIRMINGHAM	30	W 10	Very cloudy
BOSTON	10	W 10	Overcast
CHICAGO	10	W 10	Overcast
CINCINNATI	10	W 10	Overcast
CLEVELAND	10	W 10	Overcast
DALLAS	10	W 10	Overcast
DENVER	10	W 10	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	W 10	Overcast
EDMONTON	10	W 10	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	W 10	Overcast
FRANKFURT	10	W 10	Overcast
GENEVA	10	W 10	Overcast
HANOI	10	W 10	Overcast
HONG KONG	10	W 10	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	W 10	Overcast
LAOS	10	W 10	Overcast
LAOS	10	W 10	Overcast
LONDON	10	W 10	Overcast
MADRID	10	W 10	Overcast
MILAN	10	W 10	Overcast
MONTREAL	10	W 10	Overcast
MOSCOW	10	W 10	Overcast
MUNICH	10	W 10	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	W 10	Overcast
OSLO	10	W 10	Overcast
PARIS	10	W 10	Overcast
PRAGUE	10	W 10	Overcast
ROME	10	W 10	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	10	W 10	Overcast
TEHRAN	10	W 10	Overcast
VIENNA	10	W 10	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	W 10	Overcast
ZURICH	10	W 10	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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Democratic Candidates Still Critical

Nixon Speech Wins No Converts

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon's eight-point peace plan speech last night has made no converts among leading political figures, it became clear today.

Opponents of the war said he had added nothing except to report publicly a formula that they predicted would not work and that the Vietnamese Communists have ignored since October.

Mr. Nixon's supporters hailed his report as showing that he has, in the words of Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, "repeatedly done all that he could reasonably and honorably do."

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a Democratic presidential candidate who strongly opposes the Indochina war, said in Chicago that the President's plan "will not work."

"North Vietnam wants a date set for withdrawal," he con-

tinued. "President Nixon wants an agreement first. There's a great difference between offering to set a date and setting a date."

Sen. McGovern proposed that a bipartisan Senate commission, which would include himself and other leading opponents of the war, be established to inspect the record of the "alleged secret negotiations" carried on by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, and the North Vietnamese in Paris.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, another candidate for the presidency, said, "Obviously, we all welcome a new initiative on the part of the President to end the war. I would hope that the other side would respond in that spirit."

But Sen. McGovern said he saw no reason why Hanoi would accept it. "I hope I'm wrong," he said. "Viewed from their point of view, they want a unilateral deadline and then negotiations."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey said that if Mr. Nixon could make political gains by ending the war, then the Democrats would have to accept it in the greater interest of peace, and campaign on other issues.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., a presidential candidate who has supported Mr. Nixon on the war, said in Jacksonville, Fla., that he approved of the President's proposal. He called them similar to his own.

He said that Mr. Nixon had laid a useful foundation for his trip to China next month and said he hoped that the President would ask Hanoi to use its good offices to help free prisoners and get a cease-fire.

"The President," Sen. Jackson said, "by revealing the various meetings that have taken place, has made it clear that while all the debate was going on about fixing a date, he was in fact suggesting a fixed date for withdrawal of our forces."

Closer Study Asked

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., who announced her candidacy for the presidency yesterday, said Mr. Nixon's speech required close analysis. But she said it was clear that he had refused to set a specific date for withdrawal.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said "the point is not to explain the failures of the past. The point is to end the war."

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., who's running against Mr. Nixon as an opponent of the war, said he thought the speech didn't add much. He didn't say what he had hoped he would, that the release of the prisoners would be the sole condition for our withdrawal.

"I don't think there is any real hope of acceptance," Rep. John Ashbrook, R., Ohio, a conservative running against Mr. Nixon in the New Hampshire primary, commented the President for "refusing to how to proceed in the future at home for unconditional withdrawal." But he expressed concern that Mr. Nixon was going to engage in further "flexible" negotiations with the North Vietnamese, who Mr. Ashbrook said, could not be trusted to keep a promise.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an opponent of the war, said, "I don't think we are going to get anywhere under (Mr. Nixon's) formula." He said he was puzzled as to why the President so strongly had resisted congressional efforts to pass into law a six-month deadline for total U.S. withdrawal contingent on release of U.S. prisoners.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., called the President's peace plan "totally unrealistic" and said it had been made public "to prepare the country for an escalation of the war."

"I think he anticipates a rapid escalation in the other side's offensive," Sen. Cranston said.

Possible 'Starting Point'

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, another outspoken opponent of the war, said the President's proposals were similar to those already rejected. But he said he hoped they could be used as "a starting point for serious negotiations."

Sen. John Tower, R., Tex., a conservative and a supporter of the President, called the proposals "generous" and said North Vietnam would "be in a difficult position in the eyes of the world" if it rejected them.

This morning, following a breakfast conference with Mr. Nixon at the White House, the Senate Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said the peace proposals would allow the President to "double about U.S. policy but of course it would be an answer to people who demand total surrender." Refusing to name any such persons, Sen. Scott said one or two Democratic contenders fell into that category.

He defined "total surrender" as complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam without other conditions.

Officials of the largest U.S. POW family organization praised Mr. Nixon for his initiative and said his critics should come forward and state their own plan for gaining freedom for prisoners.

Leaders of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia said today that they approved of Mr. Nixon's "positive approach."

Impachment Sought Against Rockefeller

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 26 (UPI).—A black state legislator yesterday formally proposed impeachment of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for "following a course of conduct which was responsible for the deaths of 42 persons" in the Attica Prison rebellion.

Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve, D., Buffalo, who introduced the impeachment resolution, was unofficial chairman of the observers committee set up to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the riot last September.

A spokesman for Gov. Rockefeller dismissed Mr. Eve's move as "personal, political grandstanding."

Nobel Winner in Crash

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP).—Physicist Willard F. Libby, a 1950 Nobel Prize winner, has been booked for investigation of drunk driving following an auto accident Saturday night that injured three persons including his wife, police said. He is free on \$1,250 bail.



SNOW IN VENICE—A thin layer of the powdery stuff covered gondolas near St. Mark's Square yesterday after clouds dumped snow on much of northern Italy.

JDL Slogan Used

Two Fire Bombings in N.Y.; Woman Killed, Hurok Hurt

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A 27-year-old woman was killed and at least six other persons, including cultural entrepreneur Sol Hurok, were injured today in a fire started by an incendiary device in Mr. Hurok's office.

About the same time, another incendiary device exploded a few blocks away in the offices of Columbia Artists Management, Inc., which, like Mr. Hurok, has brought Russian cultural stars to the United States.

Shortly after the fires broke out, the Associated Press and the National Broadcasting Company received anonymous phone calls saying the two incendiary devices had been detonated.

The two organizations are responsible for bringing Soviet culture to the United States at the same time that Soviet culture is responsible for the deaths and imprisonment of Soviet Jews, the male caller said.

"Never again" is the slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane. The league had informed the news media it would hold a news conference to discuss Soviet performances in the United States today. Later it canceled the conference while denying responsibility for the incidents.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Kahane said the persons responsible for the fires are "insane." "It isn't the first time our slogan has been used," he said. "I think the people that did this are insane. What else can I say?"

He said anyone can use the JDL slogan and "I know our group wouldn't do this." The building where Hurok Enterprises is located was evacuated.

The dead woman was identified as Miss Iris L. Jones, 27, a receptionist in Mr. Hurok's 20th-floor office suite.

Authorities said she was one of three women overcome by smoke inhalation in a room some distance from the reception area where the fire erupted. She was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital, where two other persons from the Hurok office were under intensive care.

Mr. Hurok, 82, suffering from smoke inhalation, was released after treatment at another hospital.

No Injuries in 2d Fire

The fire at Columbia Artists was confined to a ground-floor reception room and no injuries were reported. Fire officials said a witness reported seeing a person throw "something" into the front hallway of the building and an explosion followed.

Mr. Hurok, who was born in Russia and came to the United States shortly after the turn of the century, was the first to negotiate the presentation of Russian ballet in the United States when the cold war began to thaw in the 1950s.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said of the fires: "If these acts were directed against U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges, they must be deplored by everyone who has an interest in better relations among peoples in the world."

The bombings were the third and fourth in the city in four days.

A small fire bomb was hurled through a window of the United Arab Republic tourist offices early Sunday without causing much damage.

On Monday, a pipe bomb went off in a stairwell behind the Portuguese Airways ticket office on Fifth Avenue. No one was injured in that blast, which police said could have severely hurt anyone standing nearby.

Storms Blamed For 14 Deaths Across the U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A bitter storm, accompanied by winds of near hurricane force, claimed the lives of 14 persons in the U.S. yesterday.

The storm, originating in western Canada, caused blizzard conditions in the Great Lakes area and spread death and damage as far east as New York City.

Huge Damage To U.S. Seen In Dock Strike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson said today the West Coast dock strike has enormously damaged the economy and will sabotage the government's whole effort for recovery unless Congress acts right now to end it.

"We do not have a settlement in prospect today our only prospect is more damage, more suffering and more and more accumulated despair on the part of the nation and its affected citizens," Mr. Hodgson said.

He went before the Senate Labor subcommittee to urge quick approval for a forced settlement as proposed by President Nixon last weekend. The proposal calls for an immediate resumption of work, followed by a settlement within 40 days to be imposed by a three-man board of arbitration.

Mr. Hodgson's remarks were prepared before the parties in the dispute agreed yesterday to resume negotiations next Monday.

"This proposed legislation comes after enormous damage to the economy last year and threats of even greater damage in the future," Mr. Hodgson said.

"Since April we have lost at least 25 million bushels of wheat in sales to Japan. This wheat is valued at \$40 million. We are losing more each day as the strike continues."

Congress, however, was showing no sign of urgency. Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, D., N.J., said in advance of Mr. Hodgson's appearance that he still believed the dispute could be settled by the negotiations scheduled to resume Monday.

Borg-Warner's Ingersoll Named Envoy to Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today named Robert S. Ingersoll, chairman of the Borg-Warner Corp., and a Republican party fundraiser, to succeed career diplomat Armin H. Meyer as ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Ingersoll, who will be 58 on Friday, will be taking up his post in Tokyo at a time of intensified economic competition between the United States and Japan.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren declined reports that Mr. Nixon was dissatisfied that Mr. Meyer had not been a tougher negotiator in economic talks with the Japanese.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Meyer will return to the State Department for reassignment.

5 Indicted in N.Y. In Big Robbery At Hotel Pierre

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP).—A grand jury yesterday indicted five men arrested earlier this month in the New Year's weekend robbery of a fortune in gems from the Hotel Pierre, but the indictment left a mystery about some details of New York City's biggest hotel heist.

One indictment charged Dominick Paulding, 46, and Benjamin Franklin with possession of stolen property.

A second indictment accused Bertram Stern, 45, Robert Comfort, 39, and Sorichio Nalo, 40, of grand larceny and other charges.

The five were arrested Jan. 7. Only a fraction of the gems reported stolen in the dramatic holdup by well-dressed gunmen has been recovered. Estimates of the loot range from \$1 million to \$4 million.

The indictment left unexplained who engineered the robbery, how it was planned, where most of the booty has disappeared and who is still being sought.

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Medical Students in Madrid Ignore Invitation to Return

MADRID, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Medical students at Madrid's troubled university today ignored a call by the rector to return to classes after last week's violent clashes between students and police.

The rector's offer, made earlier today, to lift suspension orders on 4,000 medical students received a mixed reaction, with many students angry that none of their demands for academic reforms have so far been met.

But some students at the medical school were thought to be anxious to return to classes because they feared they may lose scholarships and other financial grants if the boycott continued.

One third-year student outside the medical school said today: "We have no intention of returning to classes yet. The rector said we could return if we wanted to—we, well, we don't want to until our other demands are granted."

The Madrid campus was quiet today after last week saw the worst student disturbances in Spain for three years. The unrest was sparked by the dismissal of some 4,000 medical students who were boycotting classes to press demands for academic reforms.

[In Barcelona, the strikes there spread, to idle almost all of the city's 35,000 university students. United Press International reported. As in Madrid, Barcelona students are unhappy over new study plans and what they call the high-handed way university authorities have been treating them.]

Elsewhere on the Madrid campus, groups of students met in lecture halls to discuss the present situation and try to reach a decision on whether to abandon their strikes in sympathy with the medical students.

Meanwhile, the university rector met the medical school dean, Jorge Tamarit Torres, and asked him to convene a meeting of

WHO Executive Votes by 13 to 4 to Recognize Peking

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The executive board of the World Health Organization voted today to recognize Peking.

A WHO legal expert said the executive board's decision means that the expulsion of Taiwan from the organization.

The board voted 13 to 4, with four abstentions, in favor of a resolution recommending to the WHO meeting here in May that it recognize Peking as "the only government having the right to represent China in the World Health Organization."

The legal expert said that if Taiwan were to insist on its right to represent China at the May meeting, WHO Director-General Marcelino Gomes Candau, of Brazil, would not be able to accept Taiwanese credentials in view of today's vote.

The resolution also authorized the WHO director-general to address the invitation for the May meeting to Peking and not to Taiwan.

Today's vote was taken in the light of the UN General Assembly vote Oct. 25 to seat Peking and expel Taiwan from the world body.

Canadian Police Reveal 3 Plots To Kill Kosygin

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A series of plots to assassinate Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin by gunfire and firebombs were revealed to a provincial inquiry here yesterday.

Inspector Roy Sople of the Toronto Metropolitan Police told the inquiry that an unidentified man had been approached by one group and offered \$50,000 to shoot the Russian leader during a visit to the Ontario Science Center on Oct. 25.

This was one of the several plots against Mr. Kosygin during his visit to Toronto, the last stop of a nine-day cross-Canada tour, Inspector Sople said. Others involved members of the rightist Edmund Burke Society.

In one, an EBS member "was to shoot Mr. Kosygin while on the Don Mills Roadway" between the hotel where he was staying and the Science Center, less than a mile away.

There was also a plan by the EBS to throw firebombs through the windows of the Science Center while Mr. Kosygin was speaking to a Canadian Manufacturers' Association banquet, the inspector said.

Nixon Has Meeting With Dutch Premier

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred today with White House today with premier Barend W. Biesheuvel of the Netherlands.

Mr. Biesheuvel flew to Washington earlier today from Miami, where he had spent the night. Before that he had spent time in Caracas and Surinam, autonomous parts of the Dutch kingdom in the Caribbean and in South America.

11 More Quizzed in Kidnapping

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 26 (AP).—Police have arrested a Catholic priest and 10 workers for questioning about the kidnapping last week of industrialist Lorenzo Zabala, informed sources reported today.

Among those detained, the sources said, was Felix Vergara Zurutuza, 41, parish priest in Eibar, Mr. Zabala's hometown. The 44-year-old industrialist was kidnapped Jan. 19 by Basque guerrillas and released five days later after 183 dismissed workers at Mr. Zabala's company were rehired.

Police sources said the new arrests were apart from 20 persons being questioned by police in Bilbao in the case.

50 White MPs In Rhodesia Plan Strategy

SALISBURY, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith led ruling Rhodesian Front members of Parliament into a special caucus today to discuss the work of the British commission testing opinion on the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian independence settlement.

The suddenly called meeting of the 50 white members of the 66-seat House of Assembly was also expected to plan strategy for the front's own opposition to the commission, due to be given early next month.

As the members of parliament assembled for the secret meeting, the commission, headed by Lord Pearce, was having a public session with leaders of the multi-racial party to hear its views on the settlement proposals.

One of the African members warned British that the country's 520,000 Africans do not trust Mr. Smith and his all-white government.

The warning came from Edward Wabanga, a vice-president of the Center party, whose leadership gave a qualified "yes" to the proposals during a two-hour hearing on Lord Pearce and his senior commissioners here.

But there were wide-ranging reservations among both the party's European supporters and its handful of African MPs, though the consensus appeared to be that the proposals must be taken up to avoid the threat of worsening racial tension.

Britain Firm on Accord

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The British government is not prepared to scrap its provisional independence agreement with Rhodesia, at this stage despite hostile African reaction to the settlement plan, Parliament was told today.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, speaking in a Rhodesia debate, also made it clear that the government wants the Pearce Commission, testing black and white Rhodesian opinion on the proposed settlement, to carry on its work in Rhodesia.

The Labor opposition tonight forced a protest vote in the House of Commons against the British government's Rhodesian policy but was defeated on a technical motion by 294 votes to 266, a government majority of 28.

Mosbacher Slated For Madrid Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Noted yachtsman Emil (Bus) Mosbacher, who has been U.S. chief of protocol for the Nixon administration, is soon to be named by the President as U.S. ambassador to Spain, it was learned today.

Mr. Mosbacher will replace Ambassador Robert H. Hill, who resigned to run for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Hampshire.

Mr. Mosbacher, who will be 50 in April, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and an outstanding figure in yachting circles, having sailed in the America's Cup race. He has been a director of the National Life Insurance Co., Abercrombie and Fitch Co., and United Merchants and Manufacturers Inc. and a member of several banking firms.

Sihanouk Talks Refused

Cambodians, Laotians Voice Doubts Over Nixon Proposals

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The Cambodian government today expressed reservations over President Nixon's peace plan for Indochina and warned that it would not negotiate with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former head of state, and his Peking-based government in exile.

"No, no, absolutely no," the minister declared.

In Vietnam, a high-ranking official said: "You don't go into a fight telling your opponent you are going to give up first anyway."

Laotians feel that the American plan created concern because its disclosure came when the military situation had never been worse in their country. They said the announcement brought bitterness and frustration in Laos.

"Reasonable Resolution"

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP).—Pote Sarasin, a senior member of Thailand's ruling National Executive Council, said the Nixon proposals "seem to be a reasonable resolution to end the conflict."

He said, however, that any cease-fire must be coupled with a guarantee of "noninterference in the internal affairs of all Southeast Asian countries."

"Courageous Decision"

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Noboru Takasaka, chief cabinet secretary and spokesman for Premier Eisaku Sato, said Mr. Nixon's offer was a comprehensive one which would permit a political settlement of the conflict. He said Mr. Nixon made a "courageous decision" in offering it.

"Constructive Proposal"

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—A Foreign Office spokesman said: "We believe these are constructive and positive proposals and hope they may lead to a negotiated settlement in Indochina."

Bonn Welcomes Proposals

BONN, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman described Mr. Nixon's plan as "a concrete attempt to reach a peaceful solution." He said Bonn "welcomes the initiative and hopes that it will have a favorable effect."

4 Hanoi Tanks Destroyed In Highlands by Saigon Jets

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Four North Vietnamese tanks have been destroyed by South Vietnamese planes in the Central Highlands, the South Vietnamese Command said today.

The tanks, closing in on border outposts, were the first destroyed by South Vietnamese planes inside South Vietnam in the 11-year conflict, the command said. U.S. aircraft knocked out tanks in the Central Highlands in 1969.

Two of the tanks were first sighted yesterday by a South Vietnamese reconnaissance plane flying near the Cambodian border. Columns of North Vietnamese infantrymen were following the tanks.

Drop-driven A-1 Skyraiders and A-37 Dragonfly jets were called in and attacked the two tanks and troops with bombs, rockets and cannon fire. "The enemy tanks were destroyed and the pilots reported all the enemy soldiers following the tanks were killed," a spokesman said.

Two more tanks were seen today by an aerial observation plane 20 miles further north, and near the Ben Het border camp where the frontiers of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam converge. These, too, were destroyed by planes, the command said.

Sharp fighting erupted in the Mekong Delta yesterday with at least 30 South Vietnamese, 31 Viet Cong and one American killed, military sources reported today.

The fighting, heaviest in the delta in several months, was part of a resurgence of local guerrilla forces in several areas of South Vietnam. They are concentrating their attacks on the South Vietnamese militiamen who are now primarily responsible for maintaining security in the countryside.

Only one militiaman survived a Viet Cong attack on a watchtower at Ham Luang, 50 miles south of Saigon, and he was wounded. The attackers killed six of the defenders, and the eighth man at the post was missing.

A 30-man South Vietnamese militia platoon lost 13 killed in a fight farther to the south in Vinh Dinh Province, but field reports said 10 of the Communist troops also were killed.

South Vietnamese helicopter gunships killed 21 Viet Cong near Phung Hiep, in Phung Dinh Province. This was the highest Communist casualty toll reported in a single encounter in the delta in several months, military sources said. A district chief also was killed in an ambush.

Replacement Seen For Bunker Aide

SAIGON, Jan. 26 (UPI).—Deputy U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Samuel Berger will be replaced early next month, U.S. sources say.

The sources said his position will be taken over by Charles Whitehouse, a former director of the AID program in the provinces around Saigon.

The shift is to be the first in a series in which U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and the U.S. commander in Vietnam, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, will be replaced, the sources said.

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Miami Unit Honored for 'Ecotage'

—Sabotage in Name of Ecology

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT).—A group of environmental activists from Miami were awarded first prize last night in a national contest for the best ideas or acts of "ecotage"—sabotage done in the name of ecology.

Environmental Action, Inc., an activist lobbying and information organization here, presented the first Golden Box trophy to "Ecotage Squad 70." The statue is named for an unknown person from Illinois who has acted against corporations by clogging plant drains and blocking factory chimneys.

The Miami group was cited for its work in 1970, including throwing yellow dye into Dade County sewage-treatment plants to show, when half the county's canals turned yellow, that the plants did not work properly; posting hundreds of signs on July 4 warning that Miami beaches were polluted and unsafe for swimming, and placing more than 700 bottles—of which nearly 100 were eventually recovered along the Florida coast—at the spot where Miami Beach's raw sewage enters the ocean, to prove that the waste is washed back to land and not out to sea.

Nearly 750 entries of acts and ideas of "ecotage" were entered in the contest.

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Le Directeur de la publication
jlc

Obituaries

Former Sen. Carl Hayden, 94, Served in Congress 57 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Former Sen. Carl Hayden, D., Ariz., 94, a one-time frontier sheriff who said little but wielded great power while serving in Congress for 57 years—longer than anyone else in history—died last night in a Mesa, Ariz., hospital.

When he retired in 1969, Sen. Hayden had served seven full six-year terms in the Senate, and eight two-year terms in the House, which he entered a few days after Arizona became a state in 1912.

As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee for 16 years, he was a leading member of the Senate establishment, and well known for his ability to bring dams, roads and power facilities to his state.

Yet, while highly regarded in the Senate ("There is no more influential member," said Lyndon B. Johnson while majority leader) and in Arizona, Sen. Hayden was little known in the nation at large.

A quiet, shy-seeming, soft-spoken man in public, he held but one press conference in his first 50 years on Capitol Hill. When he spoke, it was often in a mumble. Newsmen called him "The Silent Senator" and "The Gray Ghost."

In his first 20 years in the Senate, the taciturn Westerner made only a single speech on the floor.

He was chairman for a number of years of the Rules Committee, which voted funds for other committees, and of the Senate Democratic patronage Committee, which dispensed jobs.

Mr. Hayden was born in Tempe, Ariz., Oct. 2, 1877, while Arizona was still a territory and the Apaches were still on the warpath.

Maybelle Smith, CLEVELAND, Jan. 26 (AP).—Maybelle Smith, 48, a blues singer known as Big Maybelle, died Sunday after being intermittently ill for the last 18 months.

Miss Smith was recently sick after she withdrew from a 21-year narcotics habit shortly after the drug-related death of Jimi Hendrix, the rock performer.

Miss Smith began her career in the early 1940s, singing the blues in cafes and night clubs.

Her best-known records included "Candy," "96 Tears Drops," "So Long" and "Gospel Soul."

Eugene D. Williams, YUCCA VALLEY, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Eugene D. Williams, 81, who successfully prosecuted World War II Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 others accused of war crimes died Sunday of a heart attack.

Mr. Williams was a member of the International Prosecution Section of the War Crimes Commission of Japan, which prosecuted Japanese civil and military officials for war crimes. Tojo was executed in September, 1945, after attempting suicide.

Jerome Cowan, HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 26 (AP).—Jerome Cowan, 74, a character actor in more than 100 movies, died Monday. Mr. Cowan began his career on the New York stage. His pictures included "Miracle on Thirty-Fourth Street" and "Shall We Dance?"

Lady Lawford, MONTEREY PARK, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP).—Lady Lawford, 83, the mother of Peter Lawford, has died after a long illness.

Lady Lawford was a British subject, although she left England in 1968 and had lived in the United States for many years.

She was associated with many animal protection causes, including the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for Protection of Animals in North Africa.

Mass Graves Found, DACCA, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Mass graves containing an estimated 500 bodies of Bengali of-

icers in the Pakistani Army have been discovered near the town of Comilla, it was reported here today.

Mrs. Gandhi Honored, NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was today decorated with the nation's highest award for leading India to a military victory over Pakistan last month.

Confirming that the Pakistanis in Dacca had sent their cease-fire proposals through the United States, Charles W. Bray 3d, the department's spokesman, laid an eight-hour delay to the need to verify with the West Pakistani authorities that they concurred with the message sent by Lt. Gen. A.K. Niazi, commander of the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan.

Mr. Bray said it would have been "irresponsible" to do otherwise.

A further delay was caused when it was decided to send the cease-fire message to Foreign Minister Swaran Singh of India, who was then at the United Nations. It took time to locate him, Mr. Bray said, and after it was given to an Indian official, the Indians said that they had difficulty transmitting to New Delhi and asked the United States to do so. This was done, Mr. Bray said.

Norwegian King Ailing, OSLO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—King Olav V of Norway has fallen ill with pneumonia and was admitted to the National Hospital in Oslo yesterday his physician said today. King Olav is 68.

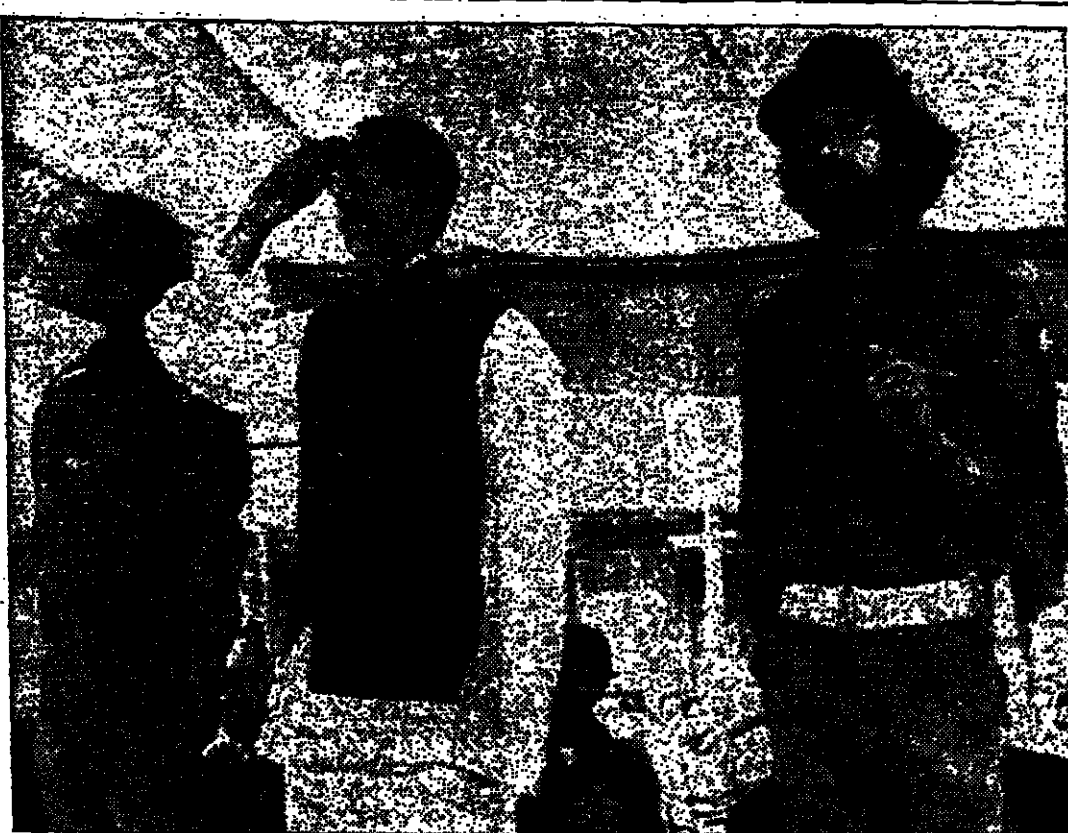
Jockey Killed on Skis, COURCHEVEL, France, Jan. 26 (AP).—Maxime Garcia, a prominent French jockey, was fatally injured today while training for a weekend ski race between jockeys and racing colts. Mr. Garcia was skiing at high speed, accompanied by his wife, when he lost his balance and crashed head first into a rock. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Yugoslav Airliner Explodes in Air, One of 28 Survives, BELGRADE, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Yugoslav airliner with 28 persons aboard exploded today in the air over Czechoslovakia, the Yugoslav agency Tanjug reported from Prague.

The report said the plane, a DC-9, was en route from Stockholm to Belgrade when it exploded after it crossed from East Germany into Czechoslovakia.

According to information from Prague, one woman survived the explosion and was in critical condition in a hospital in Decin, Czechoslovakia. Tanjug reported that 11 bodies had been found at the crash site.

Later, the agency said that debris of the plane was scattered on the mountain Krusne Hory. Rescue teams of Czechoslovak security forces abandoned the search for passengers in the evening because of darkness and bad weather conditions on the mountain. The search will continue tomorrow, Tanjug said.



DISARMAMENT CEREMONY—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman taking the salute with guerrilla leader Kader Siddiqui (right) at Tangail Tuesday after guerrillas turned in their arms.

Hungary Follows Soviet Step, Recognizes Regime in Dacca

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Hungary today recognized Bangladesh, thus leaving Romania and Albania as the only East European Communist countries not to do so.

Hungary's recognition came two days after the Soviet Union, as the ideological leader of most European Communist states, made a similar step.

East Germany, eager to find international recognition itself, was the first East European Communist country to recognize Bangladesh. Bulgaria, Moscow's staunchest supporter in Europe, followed shortly afterward.

Observers here pointed out that Albania, as China's European ally, probably will not recognize the newly formed state. China backed Pakistan in the recent war.

Romania, itself on friendly terms with China and also a member of the Moscow-dominated Warsaw Pact, often has followed an independent course. It has recognized West Germany and it refrained from breaking off relations with Israel when other East European Communists did so after the 1967 war.

In the United Nations General Assembly last month, Romania voted with the United States, China and 101 other states in an appeal for a cease-fire in the India-Pakistan conflict. The Soviet Union and its allies were against this appeal.

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Battle Looms In Britain on EEC Entry

Labor Vows Fight As Bill Is Published

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The British government today published its bill to bring Britain into the European Common Market, foreshadowing bitter parliamentary battles in the year ahead.

First skirmishes in the House of Commons are expected within two weeks on the legislation, regarded as the most important to confront Parliament since World War II.

After weeks of speculation, government draftsmen surprised legislators by producing a small, 19-clause document instead of the bulky measure many had predicted.

Publication of the bill sparked off immediate controversy. Critics of entry in the opposition Labor party called it an effort to "bounce" Britain into the Common Market. "It's laughable," said Michael Foot, one of Labor's most prominent anti-market voices.

Speaking on a radio program, he described the bill as a kind of lawyer's conjuring trick that would bring community law to Britain while bypassing proper parliamentary processes.

Government minister, however, were understood to feel that a short bill would be sufficient.

In harmonizing British law with European community practice, informed sources said, it would even be possible to amend or repeal existing procedures under "umbrella" provisions in the bill.

These sources also said the government felt it unnecessary to frame sweeping and extensive new laws now when it could wait and see how things work out in practice once Britain is inside the community.

Dockers' Strike Over Loss of Jobs Idles U.K. Ports

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—More than 30,000 dockers refused to report to work in major British ports today in a one-day unofficial strike.

Reasons for the stoppages varied locally, but most were to protest the increasing elimination of jobs from the docks as a cost-cutting measure.

London suffered the worst tie-ups, when 16,000 dockers failed to report to work today, idling 68 ships. Employers estimated the stoppage cost £300,000 a day.

In Liverpool, 10,000 dockers stayed away in a general protest against rising unemployment. Some 2,600 dockers struck in Hull, protesting the cutback in jobs there.

Japan's Jungle Sergeant to Get Back Pay of \$160 After 27 Years

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP).—A Japanese soldier, who hid in the jungles of Guam for 27 years after World War II, is entitled to \$160 in back pay and other allowances, the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported today.

Shoichi Yokoi, 56, was found by two villagers Monday when he was catching crabs in a river near his jungle hide-out. Officials said he was in good health and would probably return to Japan in a week.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi's back pay and other benefits were computed on a salary of nine yen a month which he received in 1944 when he was a corporal. One yen at that time was worth 25 cents. It now is worth 0.3 cents.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi was officially declared dead in October, 1944. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of sergeant and his salary payments were terminated.

Officials said they now are considering possibilities of giving him some money as "compensation" for the years he spent in the jungle.

The ministry said Mr. Yokoi also would be entitled to a 10,000 yen (\$324.40) monthly pension as a military veteran.

Rightist Hurls a Firecracker At Gromyko's Auto in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A man hurled a firecracker against Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's car today. It caused no injuries or damage.

The incident took place near the Imperial Palace as Mr. Gromyko was driven from the Tokyo railroad station to his hotel after his return from a trip to western Japan.

Police said Katsuo Yamada, 30, a member of the rightist Nihon Aikokudo (Japan Patriotic Party) was arrested on the spot.

Mr. Yamada told police he did it to protest the Soviet occupation of four small islands north of Hokkaido after World War II. Hokkaido is Japan's northernmost island.

In Nagoya, a jeep rammed a police car waiting to escort Mr. Gromyko's party this noon in front of the Nagoya railroad station.

The incident took place before Mr. Gromyko arrived in the city for a visit. One of the jeep's occupants was arrested and one police officer was slightly injured when he tried to stop the vehicle.

Mr. Gromyko, who took the day off from his talks with Japanese officials, had earlier visited a pearl farm in Toba, 230 miles west of Tokyo.

Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to resume his talks with Japanese leaders tomorrow when he will confer with Premier Eisaku Sato for three hours.

Before meeting Mr. Sato, Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to meet with Japanese officials, including Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, for three hours.

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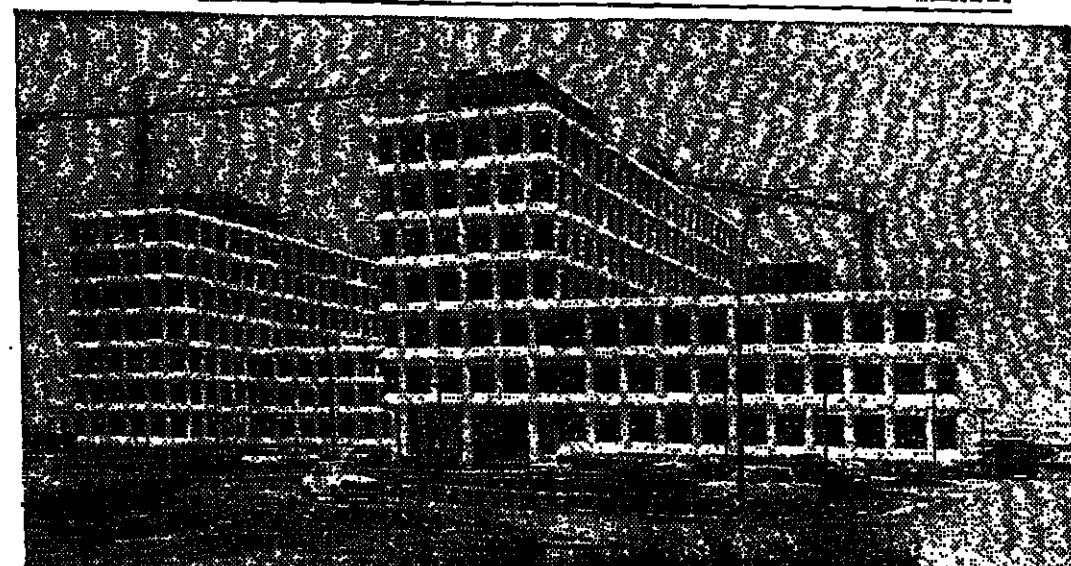
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FASHION

The Best From Givenchy

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Givenchy has the best collection in Paris. It is what made-to-order fashion is all about, like it or not. Givenchy's fabrics are by far the most fascinating that any designer has come up with and the workmanship is something unique in these days. It's wonderful to know that this kind of meticulous perfection still exists somewhere.

The clothes aren't designed to sway the whole fashion industry, but to please the men who pay the bills for the women who will look just the way they ought to look.

Givenchy knows the private lives of his customers and he goes straight to the point when he designs his collections.

He provides them with plenty of play clothes and plenty of

party clothes, and doesn't waste time on the old-time categories in between. Women are more interested in buying clothes than classifications.

At least half the collection is evening clothes, ankle-length or down to the floor. There's no trend. Each dress is completely individual. There are the gingham checks, red or green, on paper-thin taffeta or chiffon; the black gauze with the wide straps and the cut-outs on each side; the swirly organza prints; the dresses that are slightly fitted in front and fall straight behind and the ruffled organdies. Ruffles may be all over Paris, but remember it was Givenchy who started all the ruffling.

Givenchy's sports clothes are navy blue and white and very ship ahoy. The white slacks sometimes have navy cuffs to go with the short or long jackets. Givenchy keeps the sailor collar all through the collection. He uses it on coats, dresses and even on evening clothes.

There are almost no suits, but many dresses with their own coats, the ultimate luxury, like the striped blue and white linen over the blue linen dress, the fantastic beige and white wool plaid over a short white wool dress, and the big polka-dotted shantung coats over plain black. Givenchy likes black, even for summer.

It ought to be one of Givenchy's best-selling collections. In case I make Givenchy sound like Jesus Christ Superstar, there are some people who will say the whole collection is square.

Ungaro

Every designer has to stub his toe on bringing back the '40s, and it was Ungaro's turn this morning.

The man who invented mixed prints and put the floppy, droopy look into high fashion has widened shoulders, widened lapels, cinched waists, discovered bosoms and ruffled everything in sight. Most of his models are wearing fluffy hair, bound in Lana Turner headbands.

"I'm not reviving the '40s. I

From Givenchy
black
with cut-outs
worn under a
printed,
floor-length
coat.

just wanted my look to be a little more feminine," said Ungaro after the show. How can you tell a good designer, who is looking at you with Labrador eyes, that you can't make a girl more feminine by putting a flower in her hand or frills and ruffles on her skirt? The look he is famous for already couldn't be more feminine in its own contemporary way.

On the positive side Ungaro has designed some good-looking coats—the big, white trench coat with the raglan sleeves and all the others with the deep, inverted pleat that runs from the back of the neck to the hem.

Ungaro's pants are wide and soft with pleats below the waistline and stripes of color down the outside of each leg. They are worn with short, snug jackets with wide revers that almost reach the shrugged shoulders.

Underneath are chic little crocheted, tank-top sweaters in stripes of color or crocheted in bouquet patterns. The best revival is the halter top made of a silk foulard scarf that ties at the neck and waist and leaves the whole back bare. Bra straps used to cause trouble, but that problem no longer exists.

There are some good print dresses, but most of the evening clothes, the shiny satin jackets, the sequins and the black lace ruffles look as if they were designed for Ringling Brothers Circus instead of the Paris couture.

Only a few yards away, Ungaro's ready-to-wear boutique is full of the kind of clothes everybody wants to wear.

Guy Laroche is one of those nice guys who aims to please everybody and puts a little of everything into his collections. It's sweet of him, but... His opening is a stage production, with the actors dancing or at least jiggling, and so many people crave a free show that his salon was as jammed as Times Square on New Year's Eve.

The overall story was romance, expressed in full-blown cabbage roses planted on shoulders and on belts, depending on whether it was a daytime or evening scene. Two men wearing horseshoe type hats showed models from Laroche's successful men's fashion collection.

Irving Marder

The Watercress Was Fresh—And So Was the Price

PARIS (HT).—The watercress in the window was fresh and crisp-looking. The price tag said 85 centimes, but when the shopkeeper listed it on a slip with my other purchases he put down 95 centimes. When I pointed out this discrepancy he smiled and said, "Eighty-five centimes was yesterday's price, M'sieu. Today's price is 95 centimes; unfortunately I forgot to change the tag. Even in America, I believe, market prices go up and down, do they not?"

In France they don't often go down, but presumably they will be going up with less frequency (and more plausibility) starting Feb. 1. That's when the new law, requiring all goods on sale to have a clearly visible price tag, is scheduled to go into effect. Students of economics, and of the French national character, can hardly wait.

The prices on items in shop windows, moreover, must be clearly visible from the street. Anyone who has ever contorted his neck trying to read an inward-facing tag in a bakery window should appreciate that.

How are the shopkeepers likely to take this new government thrust in the long campaign aimed at protecting the consumer? The wise-money betting, based on form, is that the shopkeepers (like the man who sold me the watercress) will think of something.

Small Potatoes

The greengrocer's problem is, of course, small potatoes compared to the one facing, say, a jeweler on the Rue Royale. Years of experience have enabled him to spot at a glance an affluent American who means business. But how can he double the price that is clearly marked on a ring or bracelet? Weep for him, ye who have tears for Rue Royale jewelers.

There is to be sure, more than one way to skin a cat (or a tourist). What would prevent a shopkeeper from laying in a big supply of price tags—a set for each item on display, graded upward and switching them discreetly when an opportunity arose? It would take an army of policemen to provide the necessary surveillance. (France has an army of policemen, in fact several, but they are apparently occupied with other duties.)

Old India hands will tell you at the drop of a chota-peg of the three-tier price system that prevailed under the Raj. Every bazaar stall, every shop, had one price for Americans, a somewhat lower price for the British, and another, still lower, for their own countrymen. If you wanted to beat the system in buying a mattress or a hookah, you sent your Indian servant to the bazaar.

Something like that, though less systematized, has operated in France. Foreigners generally are regarded as fair game, Americans as the fairest of all.

Applied to Services

The new price law will apply to services as well as to merchandise. The garage man will no longer have to examine your shoes and button-down collar before he can tell you what a grease job is going to cost. The window washer will be spared the trouble of explaining why he charges you 25 francs and your French neighbor, in an identical apartment with identical windows, 15 francs. For people in such trades as plumbing and electrical repairs, asked what this or that repair job will cost, the sinister phrase "not much" will no longer suffice. Barbers and hairdressers already have price lists in their windows, but the new law says that these prices must now be tout compris—with all surcharges indicated.

What about those chic little restaurants that don't even display a menu, let alone prices—where the patron advises you—in some cases orders you, what to eat? There is no reason to assume that they would be exempt.

The general effect of the new law, it would seem, will be to drive prices up. But, once posted, they will stay there—at least as long as the customer is watching.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (HT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new films:

"Straw Dogs," Sam Peckinpah's first non-Western film, which stars Dustin Hoffman, is "a major disappointment" to Vincent Canby. The critic has no quarrel with the director's point that there are times when "a man must take a position and maintain it." But the manner in which Dustin Hoffman, on the Cornish coast of England, does it reminds me of someone protecting his Jaguar with a flintlock.

Hoffman is a "loving, mild-mannered mathematician" defending his home against thugs. Canby found it "very difficult to accept the quality of the hostility that greets the American mathematician and his English wife (Susan George) in the tiny Cornish community." The film ends in a violent scene which, although it serves a dramatic function, is, Canby says, confused and unsupported by prior developments in the screenplay. "The critic finds 'Straw Dogs' doubly disappointing because Peckinpah has not only made good films but a 'couple of great films' ('The Wild Bunch,' 'The Ballad of Cable Hogue')."

"Something Big," directed by Andrew W. McLaglen and starring Dean Martin, "is one of those post-war Westerns that's difficult to dislike even though it's not really very good," says Vincent Canby. "Martin is a sort of failed outlaw looking for 'something big' so he can go back to Pittsburgh and marry a girl he left behind." The screenplay is by James Lee Barrett.



Sam Peckinpah... disappointing.

"The Cowboys," brings John Wayne back to the screen as old wild Anderson whose sons have died after having gone mysteriously "wrong." The film, directed by Mark Rydell, involves a cattle drive through what Wayne describes as "400 miles of the meanest country of the West." Wayne's ranch hands have deserted him to rush off on a gold hunt, so he takes on a dozen school boys to help him on the drive. "You immediately know that a numbingly contemporary, adult sensibility is at work," reports Canby. "When one of the boys turns out to be Jewish, another to be the half-caste son of a Mexican whore and when Roscoe Lee Browne, whose diction is only slightly less mellifluous than Sir

John Gielgud's, turns up as the chuck-wagon cook. This cattle drive seems to have been organized to conform to some appellate court decision." But Wayne is "of course marvellously indestructible and has become an almost perfect father figure without whom 'The Cowboys' would be even more ludicrous than it actually is." The screenplay by Irving Ravetch and Harriet Frank Jr. and William Dale Jennings is based on a novel by Mr. Jennings.

"The Vampire Doll," directed by Michio Yamamoto, is "a tight, toothsome thriller that makes a little go a long way." Howard Thompson writes, "Somebody has had a good look at Hitchcock's 'Psycho'.... Secondly, while the director also has the market's economy, he tells his grisly story with a cool, taciturn detachment all his own." Finally, Greenspan says, the picture is "exceptionally well-written," with a denouement that is "fascinating and well, almost credible."

The cast is small—Yukiko Kato, Bayashi and Toko Mitsuoka—and the acting, "on a par with the rest."

"Sad Song of Yellow Skin," written, directed and narrated by Michael Rubbo, is an hour-long documentary about daily life in Saigon. "Rubbo makes no claims for inclusive objectivity," and there is "no pretense that those few aspects he investigates are deeply representative...." Roger Greenspan reports, "But 'I think that sophisticated of this nature—compounded of circumstance, compassion, awe and intelligence—come very properly to the kind of reticent, exceptionally canny journalism that 'Sad Song of Yellow Skin' exemplifies."

On the Arts Agenda

"Sad," by the American composer Kenton Coe, and based on the work of the same name by Julien Green, will have its first performance at the Paris Opera Feb. 7, at a dress rehearsal performance reserved for the benefit of the Cancer Research Development Association, and under the patronage of President Georges Pompidou. The presentation of the work which had its world premiere in 1965 at the Marseilles Opera, is in conjunction with the formal admission of Mr. Coe to the Académie Française. The writer, an American who lives in Paris and writes for the Académie, is the first person not of French nationality to be elected to the Académie. The opera, staged by Raymond Geronzi and designed by André Beaudouin, will have its public premiere Feb. 10, and subsequent performances will be Feb. 13, 14, 15, 22, 27 and March 2 and 4.

The Festival of Contemporary Music at Royan, France, which takes place this year from March 25 to 31, has decided to include a session during the festival (on March 28) to be devoted to tape recordings—either of instrumental or electro-acoustic works of composers whose work has not been represented in preceding years at the Royan Festival. Tapes must be submitted to the Bureau du Festival de Royan, 104 Rue de la Tour, Paris, 15, by March 1, along with information concerning the composer, interpreters, technicians and a photograph of the composer, information on the interpreters and/or technicians, and if possible a score of the work in question.

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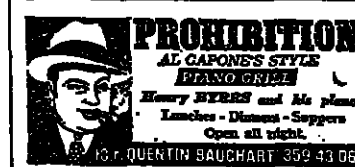
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OECD Finds British Need More Dynamism

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—British businessmen were told in effect to get with it today if the nation's economic recovery "which now seems to be under way" is to continue.

Born Ready To Unfreeze 10 Billion DM

By David Binder
BORN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Karl Schiller, Minister of Economics and Finance, announced today that the federal government was preparing to unfreeze more than 10 billion deutsche marks it had set aside beginning two years ago to combat inflationary trends here.

After a cabinet meeting he said the government would pay back 5.5 billion marks it had taken in from taxpayers in the form of a surcharge, probably in the coming summer. "They can do what they want with the money," he said.

Mr. Schiller added that "corresponding to today's state of knowledge," the state and federal governments would also be able to start using the frozen funds of their "eventual budgets" amounting to 4.5 billion marks, possibly this spring.

At a news conference, Mr. Schiller spoke of "limited optimism" for German business in the coming 12 months, and predicted a growth of the gross national product of 2 to 3 percent for 1972. He said he expected prices to rise about 4 percent, which was "still not satisfactory," but better than might have been expected a few months back, and well under the 5.2 percent price rise of 1971.

He said the latest data on the economy had caused "a shift among the pessimists" in recent weeks, although he admitted that there were still "risks for employment and growth" at this stage. Mr. Schiller has been the high priest of "stability" here ever since he became economics minister in 1966.

He made it clear again today that the release of the frozen funds was his chosen instrument for preventing the economy from going into a real slump.

the annual survey of the United Kingdom, said that with Common Market membership now virtually assured, businessmen need to become more dynamic and imaginative.

"Marketing, delivery and after-sales services efforts made by U.K. exporters need some improvement... if the potential benefits of expanded markets provided by EEC membership are to be realized," the report stated. "Improving the environment in which exporters operate must not be considered a substitute for necessary increases in managerial energy and imagination."

There are also other problems which threaten the expansion: Continued economic underachievement, a high rate of inflation, and the "unacceptably high" level of unemployment, the "low or moderate" growth of inventories and the "wild change" in business investment.

These are all part of the "vicious circle" of stop-go policies which have hampered the postwar U.K. economy. Concern about the balance of payments and inflation have led to economic growth that as it seemed to be taking off.

"Thus, business investment has remained low—as have the returns on such investments—and the nation's productive capacity has suffered."

If the government "is to take advantage of the present situation to achieve smoother and faster growth over the medium term, much will depend upon attitudes adapting to a more rapid pace of change in both general management techniques and investment practices," the report said.

"The policy focus for starting the process would fall first on demand management which, by taking up existing slack, could now provide a period of continued, more rapid growth of sufficient length to produce a more dynamic response from businessmen." The report noted that "measures intended to reduce the margin of slack have already been taken but 'some additional stimulus' may be needed."

The momentum of the present expansion is expected to weaken throughout the year "and the annual rate of growth may decline to about 2.5 percent in the second half" from the 4.5 percent rate estimated at the end of last year. In addition, the nation's "strong export performance" last year "is not likely to be repeated" this year.

The main source of strength is consumer spending. In addition, the balance of payments "should continue in substantial surplus" and the price/wage spiral, "although still steep, has ceased to accelerate and there are indications of deceleration."

THF Chiefs Quit In Takeover Row

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lord Crowther and six other directors of Trust Houses Forte Ltd. (THF) resigned from the company's board today. Lord Crowther refused to comment on his resignation, saying "I have made a promise that I will not speak to the press."

The other directors said: "We have concluded that in the present circumstances we can't make any further constructive contribution as minority members of the board."

The directors had supported the abortive bid by Allied Breweries Ltd. for THF.

Massey Ferguson Has Profit After Loss in '70

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Massey Ferguson Ltd. today reported a \$8.5 million (U.S.) profit for the year ended Oct. 31, compared with a \$18.7 million loss in 1970.

Per-share earnings were 51 cents, compared with the 1970 loss of \$1.08.

Massey said sales were \$1.03 billion, up 8.8 percent from \$957.9 million the previous year.

Pepsico Names Roche
PURCHASE, N.Y., Jan. 26 (Reuters).—James M. Roche, former General Motors chairman, has been elected a director of Pepsico Inc. Mr. Roche said is a member of the GM board.

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U.S. Expert Attacks Flexible Rates

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 26 (AP)—A scathing attack on flexible exchange rates, and a prediction that the world is switching from a dollar system to a European currency system, was made today by Charles Kindleberger, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Speaking at the second European management symposium, he advocated a fixed exchange rate system with combined monetary policies.

\$150 Million Loan Swindle Charged Against 22 by U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—U.S. authorities are rounding up 22 men indicted in a \$150-million loan swindle which the government said might be the biggest mail fraud conspiracy case in history.

A federal grand jury in Miami cited 45 corporate and individual victims who lost as much as \$170,000 apiece, and the Justice Department said "many times that number" of victims were not identified in the indictments.

The 22 men were accused of selling loan commitments to banks by worthless "shell" corporations, including Trans-Continental Casualty Insurance Co. Ltd., of Nassau, Bahamas, and the Bank of Sark on the Isle of Guernsey, off England. Trans-Continental is not connected with a number of other companies with similar names.

Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Kirschner said the ring of swindlers lined up their victims by advertising loans in the classified section of the Wall Street Journal.

Trans-Continental Insurance (TICI) issued a balance sheet showing a worth of more than \$90 million, but the government charges that it was a "shell" company without assets, whose address consisted of a post-office box and a single on a garage attached to a home in Nassau.

The Bank of Sark, which claimed assets of more than \$72 million, was discovered by postal inspectors to be a third-floor rented office staffed by a 17-year-old former hawker. According to Mr. Kirschner, TICI used the "bank" as a fictitious depository of funds, as a bank reference, and to supply phony certificates of deposit.

He said the accused swindlers used the certificates to assure alleged victims that they could obtain interim funding from a

He added that "this is difficult politically, God knows. I don't think we're going to get there for a while but I would assert that market forces are leading in that direction."

Prof. Kindleberger was addressing an audience of about 400 top businessmen from all over Europe. He admitted that his message was a gloomy one. "In the long run," he said, "what we need as the world gets smaller and smaller is common monetary policies run by a world central bank."

Started in 1968, the scheme has been going on since September 1968.

Mr. Kirschner said 17 of the 22 persons charged with 78 counts of fraud and conspiracy are now in custody. They include: Clifford Dixon Noe, known as Dr. Noe, who has twice been convicted of swindling in the United States and currently is in jail in England awaiting trial on fraud charges there; and John Edwin Schwinder, regional vice-president of First Western Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, which Mr. Kirschner says handled \$60 million and dispersed them to Trans-Continental.

Five defendants are still at large. They include Jack Arlington Agnew Jr., an attorney who Mr. Kirschner said told customers he was a relative of Vice President Spiro Agnew, and L. Nicholas Proctor, formerly of Los Angeles, whose current whereabouts are unknown to the government.

Mr. Tifford and Mr. Kirschner said brokers mailed offers of permanent and interim loans to the victims. The prospective borrower would be required to deposit "point money"—a percentage of the loan as a fee in advance—and would receive a worthless loan commitment and a spurious financial statement.

The borrower theoretically could take the loan commitment to a bank or other lending institution and use it to obtain interim financing.

Company Reports

American Brands
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 758.5 697.0
Profit (millions) 21.97 28.89
Per Share 1.01 1.06

Bechtel Steel
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 2,877.8 2,674.5
Profit (millions) 119.42 108.18
Per Share 4.30 4.03

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Per Share 4.30 4.03

First Pennsylvania
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 470.2 426.5
Profit (millions) 58.0 49.1
Per Share 1.03 0.88

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With Britain's accession to the Common Market signed only last Saturday, the symposium has acquired the faint, self-satisfied air of being "on the ball." Appropriately titled "developing a European corporate strategy," in more prosaic terms it is about survival tactics in an age of transnational companies and ever bigger trading blocs.

Despite this, there are few signs that the top managers from some 35 countries, who have paid around \$1,500 each to attend the symposium, are learning anything dramatically new.

On Sunday, they heard Alvaro Spínola, member of the Common Market commission, explain that while European business has evolved a new cross-frontier trade strategy, there is still no sign of a comparable investment strategy.

The most interesting point he made was the revelation that the SEC is moving into the "company marriage" business. He stated that an inquiry is about to begin on finding potential partners for mergers among medium-scale companies across frontiers. The European Investment Bank is expected to play a significant role in this venture.

With many of the managers here suggesting that the conference is receiving a mixed reception. Some, like the Swedish executive from a paper-making company, feel that the emphasis on planning for the future is the main benefit.

Quite a few delegates, though, are justifiably appalled at the amount of paper work which the conference is generating. The number of questionnaires and briefing sheets which everyone, including the press, receives all month, threatens to submerge the talks in an avalanche of pink, blue and white forms.

Productivity Jumps in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Productivity in the private nonfarm sector of the economy rose by 4.3 percent in the fourth quarter following a third quarter gain of 2.3 percent, the Labor Department reported today.

This was well above the 20-year average increase of 2.6 percent a year.

In the manufacturing sector, fourth-quarter productivity rose by 2.4 percent compared with a 1.1 percent third-quarter gain and a 30-year average gain of 2.8 percent.

"Where all institutional investors to pledge themselves to full investment, it would still only take an increase of a few percentage points in the rate of American household withdrawals to continue the market stagnation at this level." In fact, he noted, the lack of individuals to invest "has been the principal reason for the inability of the market to sustain a long-term rise."

On a more optimistic note, he said the unwinding of the Vietnam war, ending of Phase 2 controls and new tax incentives proposed by the administration could create "renewed optimism that a new generation of growth is possible."

Noting that the tax proposals call for a deduction of up to \$1,500 a year for individuals who contribute to their own pension funds—in the form of mutual funds, savings accounts or Treasury issues—Mr. Stein reported his company will be coming out with a new fund, Groups Equity.

It will be available to groups—that is, a company will sign up and employees can subscribe by having a fixed amount deducted from their paychecks each week or month. Its special feature will be its low 9 percent compared to the prevailing norm of 8.5 percent or more commission charge.

If the tax proposal is approved, he estimated that it could generate an "enormous" return of funds to the stock market.

Trans World Airlines
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 316.7 282.8
Profit (millions) 40.8 42.88
Per Share 0.11 0.12

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Howard Stein

U.S. Investors Seen Quitting Stock Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—American investors are quitting the stock market, they are selling out at the rate of \$8 billion a year—a phenomenon which is inhibiting the nation's economic growth and must be arrested, a leading money manager warned here today.

Howard Stein, chairman of the board of Dreyfus Corp., which manages U.S. and offshore mutual funds worth more than \$3 billion, said that "the individual must be brought back to the market."

He held an investment seminar sponsored by Burnham & Co., of New York, that "banks and bankers, insurance companies, pension funds and mutual funds, for all their large resources, no longer have the power to sustain the market in the face of a more general withdrawal."

He noted that \$750 billion worth of securities—80 percent of the total—are owned not by institutions in America but by households. If they continue to pull out—because of the general decline in securities prices during the last few years and uncertainty about the economic outlook—the securities market could stagnate.

With corporations coming to the active market with \$10 billion to \$14 billion in new issues a year, "it will take a supply of \$18 billion to \$20 billion a year of new capital coming into the market simply to sustain the market at its present level. Much more will be needed if market prices are to rise," he said.

"Where all institutional investors to pledge themselves to full investment, it would still only take an increase of a few percentage points in the rate of American household withdrawals to continue the market stagnation at this level." In fact, he noted, the lack of individuals to invest "has been the principal reason for the inability of the market to sustain a long-term rise."

On a more optimistic note, he said the unwinding of the Vietnam war, ending of Phase 2 controls and new tax incentives proposed by the administration could create "renewed optimism that a new generation of growth is possible."

Noting that the tax proposals call for a deduction of up to \$1,500 a year for individuals who contribute to their own pension funds—in the form of mutual funds, savings accounts or Treasury issues—Mr. Stein reported his company will be coming out with a new fund, Groups Equity.

It will be available to groups—that is, a company will sign up and employees can subscribe by having a fixed amount deducted from their paychecks each week or month. Its special feature will be its low 9 percent compared to the prevailing norm of 8.5 percent or more commission charge.

If the tax proposal is approved, he estimated that it could generate an "enormous" return of funds to the stock market.

Trans World Airlines
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 316.7 282.8
Profit (millions) 40.8 42.88
Per Share 0.11 0.12

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Per Share 0.11 0.12

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Per Share 0.11 0.12

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Per Share 0.11 0.12

Trans World Airlines
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 316.7 282.8
Profit (millions) 40.8 42.88
Per Share 0.11 0.12

Big Board Prices Drop In New Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange prices sagged today under further profit-taking and, to a lesser degree, the negative tone of North Vietnam's initial response to peace proposals disclosed last night

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½% Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1972, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

95	1776	1747	5525	7547	9201	11180	1220	14554	16111	18182	20383	21568	23333	25183	27145	29073	31105	32917	34958	36254	38588	39909	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
96	1778	1788	5539	7586	9222	11180	12245	14565	16144	18182	20383	21568	23333	25183	27167	29073	31105	32917	34958	36254	38588	39909	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
97	1780	1790	5551	7619	9254	11203	12260	14592	16164	18202	20402	21587	23352	25202	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
98	1824	1851	5661	7697	9327	11260	12317	14653	16234	18272	20472	21657	23422	25272	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
99	1826	1836	5674	7710	9340	11273	12330	14666	16247	18285	20485	21670	23435	25285	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
100	1828	1838	5687	7723	9353	11286	12343	14679	16260	18300	20515	21683	23448	25298	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
101	1830	1840	5699	7735	9366	11299	12356	14692	16273	18313	20528	21696	23461	25311	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
102	1832	1842	5712	7748	9379	11312	12369	14705	16286	18326	20541	21709	23474	25324	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
103	1834	1844	5724	7760	9392	11325	12382	14718	16299	18339	20554	21722	23487	25337	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
104	1836	1846	5737	7773	9405	11338	12395	14731	16312	18352	20567	21735	23500	25350	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
105	1838	1848	5750	7785	9418	11351	12408	14744	16325	18365	20580	21748	23513	25363	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
106	1840	1850	5763	7798	9431	11364	12421	14757	16338	18378	20593	21761	23526	25376	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
107	1842	1852	5776	7810	9444	11377	12434	14770	16351	18391	20606	21774	23539	25389	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
108	1844	1854	5789	7823	9457	11390	12447	14783	16364	18404	20619	21787	23552	25402	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
109	1846	1856	5802	7835	9470	11403	12460	14796	16377	18417	20632	21799	23565	25415	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
110	1848	1858	5815	7848	9483	11416	12473	14809	16390	18430	20645	21810	23578	25428	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
111	1850	1860	5828	7860	9496	11429	12486	14822	16403	18443	20658	21823	23591	25441	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
112	1852	1862	5841	7873	9509	11442	12499	14835	16416	18456	20671	21836	23604	25454	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
113	1854	1864	5854	7885	9522	11455	12512	14848	16429	18469	20684	21849	23617	25467	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
114	1856	1866	5867	7898	9535	11468	12525	14861	16442	18482	20697	21862	23630	25480	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
115	1858	1868	5880	7910	9548	11481	12538	14874	16455	18495	20710	21875	23643	25493	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
116	1860	1870	5893	7923	9561	11494	12551	14887	16468	18508	20723	21888	23656	25506	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
117	1862	1872	5906	7935	9574	11507	12564	14900	16481	18521	20736	21901	23669	25519	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
118	1864	1874	5919	7948	9587	11520	12577	14913	16494	18534	20749	21914	23682	25532	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
119	1866	1876	5932	7960	9599	11533	12590	14926	16507	18547	20762	21927	23695	25545	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
120	1868	1878	5945	7973	9612	11546	12603	14939	16520	18560	20775	21940	23708	25558	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
121	1870	1879	5958	7985	9625	11559	12616	14952	16533	18573	20788	21953	23721	25571	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
122	1872	1881	5971	7998	9638	11572	12629	14965	16546	18586	20801	21966	23734	25584	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
123	1874	1883	5984	8010	9651	11585	12642	14978	16559	18599	20814	21979	23747	25597	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
124	1876	1885	5997	8023	9664	11598	12655	15011	16572	18612	20827	21992	23760	25610	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
125	1878	1887	6010	8035	9677	11611	12668	15024	16585	18625	20840	22005	23773	25623	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
126	1880	1889	6023	8048	9690	11624	12681	15037	16598	18638	20853	22018	23786	25636	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
127	1882	1891	6036	8060	9703	11637	12694	15050	16611	18651	20866	22031	23799	25649	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
128	1884	1893	6049	8073	9716	11650	12707	15063	16624	18664	20879	22044	23812	25662	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
129	1886	1895	6062	8085	9729	11663	12720	15076	16637	18677	20892	22057	23825	25675	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
130	1888	1897	6075	8098	9742	11676	12733	15089	16650	18690	20905	22070	23838	25688	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
131	1890	1899	6088	8110	9755	11689	12746	15102	16663	18703	20918	22083	23851	25701	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
132	1892	1901	6101	8123	9768	11702	12759	15115	16676	18716	20931	22096	23864	25714	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
133	1894	1903	6114	8135	9781	11715	12772	15128	16689	18729	20944	22109	23877	25727	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
134	1896	1905	6127	8148	9794	11728	12785	15141	16702	18742	20957	22122	23890	25740	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
135	1898	1907	6140	8160	9807	11741	12798	15154	16715	18755	20970	22135	23903	25753	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
136	1900	1909	6153	8173	9820	11754	12811	15167	16728	18768	20983	22148	23916	25766	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
137	1902	1911	6166	8185	9833	11767	12824	15180	16741	18781	21000	22161	23929	25779	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
138	1904	1913	6179	8198	9846	11780	12837	15193	16754	18794	21013	22174	23942	25792	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	36276	38610	39911	42000	43242	45027	46747	48408
139	1906	1915	6192	8210	9859	11793	12850	15206	16767	18807	21026	22187	23955	25805	27167	29095	31127	32939	34980	362							

Bonds so selected for redemption will become due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1972, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders or bearers of the Bonds, and for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg, at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S. a. r. l., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p. a., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, a/M., Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

DILLON, READ & CO.

Principal Paying Agent

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 26, 1972

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

JAN. 20, 1978

4000 Moore	4114	4046	4114	+14	500 Rayrock	1.31	1.31	1.31	
150 Moore, Rob A.	1514	1514	1514	+14	4160 Sherrill	14.00	13.87	13.87	
10935 Norand	3514	3444	3514	+14	1235 Sheep R.	21.0	2.45	2.45	
5675 Nor Ctl G	15	1444	1444	+14	600 Sullivan	31.0	3.10	3.10	+35
1800 OSF Ind	14	514	514	+14	1420 Teck A	5.30	5.25	5.30	
66710 Osawa	1414	1314	1314	+14	3443 Tock B	4.70	4.55	4.65	+15

London	46.07	46.20	+ 0.13
Zurich	46.50	46.87	+ 0.37
Paris (12.5 kile)	46.70	46.71	+ 0.01
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices)

[illegible]

Brussels	Milan
Entrance	Entrance

bed.....	4,000	Finder.....
d.Mines..	1,750	General.....
rk-Cover..	1,100	Hold.....

Capit	74.14	54.54	Bond	9.83	10.26	Mut	16.48	14.48	Apore	27.35	30.42	Electrolab	1,500		Alph.Liquid	570	
Income	9.52	10.49	Comm	9.83	10.26	Card	12.79	12.79	Invest	17.25	18.24	Lambert	1,500		B&H	145	
Invest	6.91	7.29	Dist	12.79	12.79	Arbit	7.85	7.85	Invest	17.25	18.24	Laurel	1,500		CAFC	75.30	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	A Bus	2.32	2.32	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc A	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc B	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc C	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc D	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc E	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc F	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc G	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc H	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc I	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc J	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc K	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc L	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc M	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc N	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc O	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc P	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc Q	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc R	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc S	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc T	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc U	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc V	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc W	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc X	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc Y	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc Z	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AA	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AB	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AC	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AD	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AE	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AF	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AG	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AH	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AI	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AJ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AK	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AL	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AM	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AN	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AO	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AP	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AQ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AR	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AS	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AT	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AU	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AV	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AW	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AX	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AY	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc AZ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BA	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BB	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BC	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BD	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BE	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BF	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BG	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BH	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BI	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BJ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BK	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BL	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BM	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BN	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BO	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BP	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BQ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BR	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BS	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BT	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BU	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BV	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BW	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BX	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BY	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int'l	9.11	10.72	Dist	12.79	12.79	Luc BZ	1.04	1.04	Shem	14.24	16.24	PhyGen	1,500		C-G	465.50	
Int																	

besch.....	62.20	Fr. Pétrole...
arstadt....	343	Gardan.....
auhof.....	247	

HD.....	718.50	IBM.....
Uthansa....	63.50	Impol.....
Landmann..	742.50	IntNickCan..

[illegible]

...a Rec...	2.95	Zurich
...ilers....	1.61	Alors...

Op.....	1.73	B. Boveri.....
Malind.....	2.11	Ciba-Geigy.....
StGad.....	5.25	Cr. Suisse.....

Chemical	16.99	2.92	H&C Pk	15.50	1.85	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Colonia:			H&C Lov	17.22	12.72	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	4.49	4.91	H&C Pk	15.50	1.85	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Fund	11.09	12.21	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Grwth	6.81	7.44	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Ind	10.00	10.00	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Vent	2.57	6.00	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Grwth	10.10	14.10	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.38	1.49	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can	9.82	9.82	G&C	1.00	1.00	Fischer	1.20
Comp	1.74	1.88	Hedge	10.20	13.20	OTC S&C	10.64	11.47	Sci Pad	10.13	11.70	Gen	1.25	1.25	North Rocke Bk	17.00
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Comp	1.74	1.88	Hewitt	2.22	3.45	OBP A&M	12.32	14.89	U S Can							

هكذا ص الأهل

-1977-72— Stocks and \$B. Net						-1977-72— Stocks and \$B. Net						-1977-72— Stocks and \$B. Net						
High Low. Div. in 5			100s. First. High Low Last. Chgs			High Low. Div. in 5			100s. First. High Low Last. Chgs			High Low. Div. in 5			100s. First. High Low Last. Chgs			
21	30	300000000	20	315	315	315	315	315	22	325	325	325	325	325	23	340	340	340

**We're celebrating the new year
with a new office**

**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

affected by either a spade con-
tinuation or a shift to diamonds.

South finessed in trumps, and
when East discarded a club, South
entered his hand with a spade
ruff to repeat the trump finesse.
The heart ace collected the kings
and South could see an endplay.

He ruffed dummy's last spade
trump. Since it was clear from the bid-
ding and play that East had been
gun with eight clubs, three
trumps and no hearts, he could
have only two diamonds. So the
declarer cashed the ace and king
of diamonds before leading a club,
forcing East to concede a ruff
and discard and an overtrick.

Notice that if West had drop-
ped a spade honor under the ace
hoping that his partner would
have a chance to gain the lead
with the nine to cash the club
king, South could have countered
by leading the spade ten at the
third trick.

Four hearts was exactly main-
tain in the replay.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRUB	RASP	COSTS
LUDGE	ACRE	LITUP
JILLS	THINE	ALONE
BEAT	THE	DORM
NEI	TIRE	ORPHEUS
MALAY	RIOT	UMPS
LOOZY	IZER	SAGA
TEAR	PAIS	SE
EAGS	PAIS	SE
ESAM	DEEM	ILUS
REFRAIN	GIP	
ORF	MEETHA	PLAY
TEAR	RILES	LANE
IMION	GRIT	EDNA
CEROS	YORE	SEAS

*THEY SURE SMELL GOOD BEFORE FEET
START LIVIN' IN 'EM!*

Yesterday's | **Jambles: FINAL TWEAK HANSOM GATHER**
 | **Answer: The hearing can't begin until you**
 | **do this—LISTEN**

By George Davis. Random House. 208 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Peter Rand

THE air war in Southeast Asia must be the great metaphor for depersonalized evil of our age, for it most utterly removes the killer from the humans he is killing, from the *mano a mano* of combat, from control over what he wrecks, hence from the humanness of his killing. It dehumanizes the killers. These instruments, the pilots who fly the F-105s, were victims of their own warfare. The "gook" gets killed, or maimed: the U.S. airman is unruined. His death is abstract.

in jail, where she will somehow realize Stacy's worst fantasy.

That death is nevertheless a very rare by George Davis's own way in his first novel, *"Coming Home."* It is not a novel of passion; Davis has eliminated his own voice, his own narrative line. The narration shifts from character to character as the author lays down the episodes that draw their desultory fates together. Thus each character speaks from his or her own psychic prison within the greater dome of complexity. Davis presents them as they are, in themselves, with no other than their own sentimental loopholes at all. He has written a novel about three men who try to break free.

None of these three men really breaks free. Ben is imprisoned in his mind, he has already experienced severance-by-Harvard or by his "training," and he acts out of blind scruple. Childress is a creature of his name; he acts out of blind scruple. He is determined to stay in prison. Stacy acts out of sexual fantasy, and kills himself. "I think about Childress and her together . . . The world is full of God's creatures, but I don't want anything but everything the white man has ever built, I say to myself . . . I wouldn't touch her now with a ten-foot pole. . . . My hands sweat on the trigger of the ejection seat, but for some reason I pause, then I shoot. I don't know why. I don't see the flash, for an instant before everything goes black."

They are pilots who room together in Thailand. Stacy is white, Ben and Childress are black. Ben is a Harvard graduate and Childress is a Texan who quit college to join the Air Force and was sent to Southeast Asia, where he is about to complete his tour. Stacy is a high-school dumpting from Rochester, N.Y.; he is saving his manhood for Roxanne, his childhood sweetheart, about whom

Davis's characters speak in voices muted by a communal passivity though with clarity and articulation, and they differ from one another not according to passion but according to attitude.

"Coming Home" is a characterization of ideas, and Davis has written into it some elusive vitality. He has very simply written a visual impression of the aftermath of war in Vietnam. His flight descriptions are superb. There are some funny elements: a darkly comic monologue, for example, from Lieutenant Colonel Milligan a wounded mercenary with gun moss on his helmet; the author's own self-admission that he is all prisoners; the men, they suffer, like their men, from terrible isolation and lovelessness.

ne necessities for most of the novel. Childress has a Thai whore, whom he doesn't want Ben to inherit, although Ben is waiting for him to leave so that he will have a girl who speaks English. Stacy asks Childress why he doesn't want Ben to inherit his whore. "I don't know," Childress replies, and goes on to tell Stacy that he will plant Communist papers on the girl, which the authorities will find.

Davis writes with complete assurance. The geometry of his novel is cinematic—so is the writing, which is itself explanatory, so that Davis sacrifices little for the immediacy he has achieved. His people speak from completely plausible states of mind, briefly, without extravagance.

The authorities do find the papers; but not before Stacy tries to retrieve them, acting on a confused, liberal impulse to avert what he perceives as an over-sued wrong. Meanwhile Ben inherits the girl and takes her on leave to Bangkok, where there is more and more struggling with his conscience and the racist killing in which he is participating. He defects to Sweden. Childress ends up in a Baltimore jail for killing a cop. The papers that he planned will be used against him for Stacy has him-

"Coming Home" is our war novel. It suggests much more in its brief episodes than the curious lassitude of aerial killing and the little dramas of "three" protagonists. It suggests that the war processes are limitless, that the Vietnam war contains, metaphorically, the image of our own social death. It suggests that we are alone with our misconceptions. So of course it does not celebrate courage, or physical endurance, or nobility among men, or, even, evil among men. "Coming Home" is a sure, swift design for the death of feeling.

ACROSS		41 French poodle, for one	12 Englishman
1 Drags	42 Harshly	15 Crew	20 Van Kull
5 Personnel	43 In various spots	22 Wallet items	25 Wallet items
10 British	47 Prepares	24 Patent	25 Apparel items
11 Jawbreakers	48 U.S. dancer	25 Appareled	26 Inexperienced
12 Conundrum	52 Stupid	27 one	27 Scolded
14 Lumberjack	53 Stadium feature	28 Kind of drum	31 Was witty
15 Señor's greeting	57 Kentucky fort	32 Bar order	33 Viva voce
16 Blanc, for one	57 Vasco da	34 Duke's daughter	35 Schooner feature
17 Wayway state	58 ——— alia	35 Near miss	39 Bloke
18 "Lizzie Borden took ———"	59 Diminutive ending	40 Ilk	41 Kapok source
19 Associate	60 Isle on the Ouse	42 Abandon	43 Minimize risk
21 Bonzo for	61 Slightest	44 Same	45 Cause game
23 In various spots	62 Coral and caviar	46 Forces, as to court	49 Division word
26 Places of confusion		50 Surf sound	51 Keno leavers
29 Politician's quest	DOWN	52 Chemical ending	55 Denot: Abbr.
30 In any way	1 Extension		
31 Is in accord	2 Roman wife		
32 Answer: Abbr.	3 Collobridia		
33 Queenly name	4 Baggage items		
35 Styles	5 Nautical ropes		
37 Marsh bird	6 Fraction		
38 Navy officer:	7 Plant bristle		
39 Abbr.	8 Pot-ao-—		
39 Encrusts	9 Warships		
40 Military unit	10 "Republican" writer		

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